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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE
Bombay Gazette

No. 54,814.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK,
RICHEST IN CREAM.
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 3-30 P. M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
4th Sept.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
11th "	CALEDONIA	7358	.....	...
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
25th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
2nd Oct.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
9th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
23rd "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
30th* "	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
6th Nov.	OCEANA	6610	.....	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	...
20th "	MALWA	10 883	.....	...
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10,512
4th Dec.	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9520
18th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...

* This Steamer will proceed via Malta to PLYMOUTH and LONDON. Passengers for MARSEILLES transhipp at Port Said to the S. S. "INDIA."

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a. m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 1 and 1-30 o'clock p. m. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1910.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
10th Febry.	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
26th "	CALEDONIA	7358	.....	...
5th March.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
12th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
* 23rd "	ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
26th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
2nd April.	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	...
9th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd "	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
7th May.	CALEDONIA	7518	.....	...
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
20th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE	RETURN
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
London by sea	Rs. 528 „ Rs. 627	Rs. 792 „ Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to
W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

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GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge
BERTHS — Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
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PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
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ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA),
LIVERPOOL and other Ports.
The following sailings are subject to alteration:—
LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Leave Liverpool	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
G. City of Glasgow —	July 27	Augt. 23	Augt. 28	Septr. 14
C. City of Calcutta —	Augt. 18	Sept. 10	Septr. 15	Septr. 28
A. City of Vienna ...	Septr. 31	Oct. 10	Nov. 2	—
B. C. City of Athens ...	Oct. 5	Oct. 29	Nov. 1	Nov. 16
M. C. City of London..	Oct. 14	Nov. 2	Nov. 7	Nov. 19
A.-Trafford Hall.....	Oct. 21	Nov. 14	Nov. 19	Dec. 3
B. C. City of York	Oct. 29	Nov. 17	Nov. 22	Dec. 8
M. C. City of Glasgow.	Nov. 6	Nov. 28	Dec. 3	Dec. 18
B. City of Agra	Nov. 16	Dec. 11	Dec. 18	Dec. 30
B. City of Madras	Nov. 27	Dec. 21	Jan. 9	..
C. City of Manchester.	Dec. 17	Jan. 9	Jan. 14	Jan. 29

A.—Five Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

C.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

For full particulars apply to
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Agents ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay).

FRAMJI NOWROJI & Co.

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Gold Medals & Diplomas.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 30th Aug.	11 a. m.	P.D. & G.M.*
BULIMBA	2,510	Mon. 30th Aug.	3 p.m.	V.M. & D.**
KOLA	1,103	Thur. 2nd Sept.	9 a. m.	O Manavi
LHASA	3,171	Frl. 3rd Sept.	6 a. m.	Direct †

* Porebunder, Dwarka and C. Mandvie,
** Veraval, Mangrole and Dwarka,
Or later on arrival of the English mail steamer.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LODIANA," 3,269 tons, sailing on or about 28th Aug.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on Monday, 30th Aug., sailing at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh,

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,255 tons, on Thursday, 2nd Sept. sailing (for Malia and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
27th August, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA	5,538	Combin	30th Sept, 1909
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	28th Oct. „
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	25th Nov, „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	23rd Dec „
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Rignier	20th Jan. 1910
NERA	5,538	Combin	17th Feb, „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about.
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	16th Sept, 1909,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378.	Barillon	8th Oct, „

For further particulars apply to—
J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Act. Agent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
TRIESTE	5,095	B. Clipnak	1st Sept. 1909
KORBER	5,433	A. Foresti	1st Oct 1909
AFRICA	4,719	.....	1st Nov. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,281	M. Dabcevich	16th „ 1909
KORBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Dec. 1909
BERGENZ	4,000	A. de Petris	16th „ 1909

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
CHINA	G. Bergullan	6 000	24th Sept. 1909,

PASSENGER SEASON 1910.
ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.
SINGLE CLASS ACCOMMODATION ONLY.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
KOERBER	5423	A. Foresti	1st February.
BERGENZ	4000	A. de Petries	16th „
AFRICA	4729	....	1st March
BOHEMIA	4982	M. Dabcevich	16th „
KORBER	5423	A. Foresti	1st April
BERGENZ	4000	A. de Petris	16th „
AFRICA	4720	....	1st May
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th „
KOERBER	5423	A. Foresti	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
H. F. FERDINAND	6048	E. Nitsche	29th January
PERSIA	5895	P. Giurgevich	26th February
VORWAERTS	6000	P. Bednarz	29th March
NIPPON	6350	E. Tarabocchia	24th April
AUSTRIA	7588	P. Cobol	29th May

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.
ACCELERATED LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 385	to 500 *
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	„ 577-8	„ 750 *
Single Class to London	„ 480	„ 675 *
Single Class to London and back	„ 767-8	„ 1020 *

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450	
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	„ 675	
Single Class to London	„ 545	to 585 *
Single Class to London and back	„ 865	to 945 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

For further information regarding passages apply to
W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co., Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
* PRAESIDENT	3,400	Muhlbauer	2nd Sept.
† SOMALI	2,600	Greive	16th „

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.
* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.
Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—
A. STRANDES,
Agent
24, Meadow Street, Bombay, 11th August, 1909.

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA,
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200 000

HEAD OFFICE:
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AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Karachi	Klang (F. M. States.)	Saigon
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor (Do.)	Shanghai
Madras	Bangkok	Tientsin
Rangoon	Batavia	Hankow
Colombo	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Penang	Manilla	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak)	Cebu (Philippines)	New York
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THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

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THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
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CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq., (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
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KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq., (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... „ 15,500,000

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Changchung	Liaoyang	Arthur
Chefoo	Lyons	Peking
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Hankow	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tiehling
Hongkong	New York	Tientsin
Kobe	Osaka	Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
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Large Stock of UNSET STONES FOR MATCHING.

WE DO YOUR REPAIRS ON THE SPOT.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

LA FLOR DE NERALDO.

		Weight per cent.	Per box. lb.	oz.	Rs.	a.
Admirals... ...	In boxes of	25 ...	1	13	17	8
Prince de Monaco.	„	50 ...	1	8½	25	0
Bouquets ...	„	25 ...	1	5	16	0
Bouquet Elegantes	„	25 ...	1	5	10	0
Regalia Metropole	„	50 ...	1	8½	17	8
LA FLOR DE HENRY CLAY.						
Regalia de la Reina.	In boxes of	25 ...	1	8	13	12
Regalia Preciosa Extra Fina	„	25 ...	1	5	13	12
Regentes ...	„	25 ...	1	14	13	0
Britanica Chics...	„	50 ...	1	7½	23	0
Dalias	„	50 ...	1	1	15	0
BOCK.						
Plaisir Imperial...	In boxes of	25 ...	1	12	16	0
Favorcidos ...	„	50 ...	1	2½	15	0
Perfectos Extra...	„	25 ...	1	11	17	8
LA CORONA.						
Bayaderas ...	In boxes of	50 ...	1	5	15	0
Puritanos Extra Fina	„	50 ...	1	5½	17	12
Austriacos ...	„	25 ...	2	1	17	8
LA INTIMIDAD.						
Rosas Extra Fina	In boxes of	50 ...	1	6½	12	0
Claveles	„	50 ...	1	5	14	0
A. DE VILLAR Y. VILLAR.						
Alicantes ...	In boxes of	25 ...	1	9	15	0
Regalia de la Reina	„	25 ...	1	4	11	0
Non plus Ultra...	„	50 ...	1	8½	35	0
Arturos ...	„	25 ...	1	12	17	8
Deleites ...	„	25 ...	1	1	12	0
Especials ...	„	50 ...	1	8½	15	0
LA ROSA AROMATICA.						
Aromaticos ...	In boxes of	25 ...	1	1	7	8
Regalia Corona ...	„	50 ...	1	5	11	0

DUTCH HAVANA CIGARS.

La Lista Regalia Elegante ...	per box of	50 ...	Rs.	2 12
Cherry Brandy, very popular ...	„	50 ...	„	3 0
Natural Principes Bouquets ...	„	50 ...	„	3 4
Rarezas	„	50 ...	„	3 8
La Fortuna, Diplomaticos ...	„	50 ...	„	4 0
La Bolsa, Imperiales	„	50 ...	„	5 0
Las Hermanas Mexican	„	50 ...	„	5 4
Mi Bella, Delicious Smoke ...	„	50 ...	„	5 8
La Flor De Medana, Dainties ...	„	50 ...	„	6 0
El Sol, Imperiales	„	25 ...	„	4 0
La Bolsa Superiores	„	25 ...	„	4 8
Primissima, Exceptionales ...	„	50 ...	„	7 0

EL ALICANTO.
Extra Flor Fina.

In square boxes of 50... ... ... per box ... Rs. 6 0
The above are packed in cedar wood inside, and Vacuum tin outside, in fine condition,

CIGARS MADE IN BREMEN.

Dona Anna with Gold foil	per box of	50 ...	Rs.	12 0
Vera, Flor Fina „	„	25 ...	„	6 8
Flor de Alma, Silver foil	„	25 ...	„	4 0

Liberal discount is allowed to Messes and Clubs, and on orders for 500 and upwards.

THEODORO VAFIADIS AND CO.,
Cigar Merchants, 20, Esplanade Road.

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For Sleepers, Beams, Wharves, Bridges, Railway Carriages and Wagons, Mining and General Engineering purposes, Buildings.
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YORK BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

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GARLICK & Co.,

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SLUICE VALVES, COCKS AND FITTINGS,
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STEEL BARS, ANGLES, PLATES,
FLOORING TILES,
PIG IRON and LEAD.

JACOB'S CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.
Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.
INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE
Empire of India Life Office
WITH THOSE OF
ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the
ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET
To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS
are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be saved from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from
E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

FERNET-BRANCA
NOW TO BE HAD AT
MONGINI BROTHERS.

FERNET-BRANCA is the most hygienic of bitters, and is specially recommended in cases of intermittent fevers and indigestion.

These qualities alone are sufficient to justify the universal renown acquired for many years past by this product which is without rival, and to get it adopted by all families and constantly kept by them.

FERNET-BRANCA stimulates the appetite, promotes digestion, quenches the thirst, and has the special property of removing lassitude and strengthening the intestines.

On account of the beneficial action which FERNET-BRANCA exercises upon all the organism, it is principally recommended to people subject to irregularities of the stomach, dizziness or vertigo, and sick headaches caused by imperfect digestion. It is a powerful remedy against melancholia and spleen, and invaluable to the overwrought business man.

FERNET-BRANCA is taken pure or mixed with Soda Water, Vermouth, Wine or Coffee.

Price per large bottle, Rs. 3-12.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of and Dealers in:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit of Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° „ „
Monkey 125° „ „
Elephant in tins and bulk.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC MEETING CALLED for the 31st Inst. to consider the treatment of HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS in the Transvaal has been CANCELLED.

N. S. GLAZEBROOK,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, 30th August, 1909.

FOR SALE.

I. PRINTING MACHINE.

Size Quad Crown, Double Motion, Tumbler pattern, Improved Main's Patent, by Messrs. Harrild and Sons, in good working order.

1 PRINTING MACHINE, Size Quad Demy, Double Motion, Tumbler pattern, Improved Main's Patent, by Messrs. Harrild and Sons, in good working order.

These machines may be inspected at the Electric Printing Works of the "Bombay Gazette," Ltd., No. 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.—1. Half the amount must be deposited immediately the purchase is decided, and the balance before removal.

2. Removal of the machine by the purchaser must be effected at his own cost within two days after purchase is decided.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 6th proximo, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 28th August, 1909.

THE HOWARD AND BULLOUCH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT on account of and in anticipation of a DIVIDEND at the Rate of 6 per cent. per annum, for the half-year ended 30th June, 1909, has been declared and made Payable on and after the 31st August, 1909, to Shareholders whose names are on the Register on the 26th August, 1909.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 26th to 31st August, 1909, both days inclusive.

By order,
GREAVES COTTON & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 6th August.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the ORIENTAL MINING Co., Ltd., will be CLOSED from the 23rd August to 2nd September, 1909, both days inclusive.

FUTEHALY MANEKLAL & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents,
THE ORIENTAL MINING CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the ORIENTAL MINING COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at its Registered Office, No. 14, Bank Street, at 4-30 P. M. (S. T.), on TUESDAY, the 31st August, 1909 for the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts of the Company.
2. To appoint Directors for the ensuing year.
3. To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix his or their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business that may be brought forward.

FUTEHALY MANEKLAL & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents,
THE ORIENTAL MINING CO., LD.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT. —By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FOURTH SESSIONS of 1909 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of September, 1909, at half-past 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had done or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto : and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions not done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 16th day of August 1909.

N. S. GLAZEBROOK,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Metal Mart Dept :—

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS

OF BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

All sections from 4in. by 1½in. up to 20in. by 7½in. any length up to 36 feet.

WE CARRY THE LARGEST STOCK IN WESTERN INDIA

of Rolled Steel Beams, Plates, Angles, Tees, Corrugated Galvanised and Plain Sheets, Pig Iron, Cast Iron and Wrought Iron Pipes, also Farnley Iron for which we are the Sole Agents.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,
BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAMES fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting —
Nickel, Rs. 8-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty upper storied HOUSE, at Bangalore, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having cane-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and cool part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 586, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). First insertion :—12 annas first 24 words. 4 annas per extra line.

Subsequent insertions :—2 annas per line.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ADVANCE of Rs. 15,000 REQUIRED on mortgage of stock of a good paying business in Bombay. Prepared to pay 9 per cent. interest per annum. Amount repayable within a reasonable period. For further particulars write to "TOBACCONIST," care of this Paper.

BRIGHT AIRY ROOMS with Bathrooms available in good locality for Bachelors. Good table. Terms moderate. Apply to "HOUSEKEEPER," care of "The Bombay Gazette," Limited.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CASHIER.—WANTED for large European Mercantile Firm; must be able to furnish cash security of Rs. 5,000, must possess Book-keeping certificates and be able to show first-class references, when required. Apply in writing stating age, qualifications and salary expected to "J. W. C.," care of this Paper.

DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW OR OFFICE? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

ENGLISH—PARSI and other Ladies unable to converse freely and correctly in English are invited to correspond with "English Lady Teacher," willing to give lessons on very reasonable terms.

ENGLISH LADY SEEKS POST as Companion Secretary to Rani, or charge of Indian household and children. Well educated ; very musical. Apply Box No. 2260, care of "Bombay Gazette."

EUROPEAN.—With Experience with animals desires EMPLOYMENT in a Native State in any capacity ; can control native and understands farming. Willing to accept reasonable salary with free quarters. Respond to "FARMER," care of the "Bombay Gazette."

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HOUSE FOR SALE—AT BANGALORE, A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2 Green Street, Fort.

LADY—Wiling to give LESSONS in English to Parsi ladies sections to converse in this language. For terms apply to "L. P." care of "The Bombay Gazette," Ltd.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MUSIC LESSONS given to children by an Experienced Pianist. Terms moderate, Apply to "Pianoforte," care of this Paper.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 2 annas a copy ; over three months old and within 11 months, one rupee per copy ; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year ; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Re. 1 must be paid in advance.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete resume of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, edited on 20 pages. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available, 6 annas each up to 12 months old ; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year. Bombay : "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PARTNER or FINANCIER WANTED, at once, with Rs. 10,000 for a profitable business. Fair return assured. Communicate terms early to "PROFIT," care of "The Bombay Gazette," Ltd.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re. 1-4-0 ; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0 ; Breakfast As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and is still going strong of all parts. I. R. Gardener, 15, Forbes Street, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY, By James' Douglas, Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 409, c/o, "Bombay Gazette" Office

SITUATION—WANTED by a European Gentleman who has had several years' experience in the Drapery trade ; young, sober and active. Best references ; willing to accept appointment as Manager or Senior Assistant with fair salary and commission. Can take up appointment at once. For further particulars please address, "DRAPER," care of the "Bombay Gazette."

THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A., Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs 10, Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TYPEWRITING.—Undertaken by an Experienced Typist. Carbon copies carefully and legibly produced. Terms very moderate, on application to "TOPIST," care of this Paper.

WANTED :—

APPOINTMENT as SIGNAL and INTERLOCKING INSPECTOR. Understands Locking and Apparatus fitting in all its branches. English and Indian Experience. Box 2256, care of "Bombay Gazette."

AT ONCE, a CLERK, Goanese preferred, who can write a neat, business hand. Send sample of handwriting at once to "WRITER," care of The Manager, "Bombay Gazette," salary Rs. 20.

By a European, SITUATION as MANAGER of a shop. Young, healthy, sober and active. Eight years' experience at Home and in India. Also willing to attend customers. Good at dressing show cases and advertising. Kindly reply stating salary offered to "P.G.," care of this Paper.

In September a good Commodious FLAT, on the Apollo Bunder or the Colaba Reclamation, containing 3 Bedrooms, with Bathrooms, a W.C., besides separate sitting and dining rooms and fitted with Electric Lights and Fans. Rent not to exceed Rs. 180 per mensem. Apply to HOUSEKEEPER," care of this Paper.

PUPILS for the Pianoforte ; children preferred, Rs. 10 for two lessons a week ; Rs 15 for two of a family, or in the same house. Apply to "Teacher," c/ the "Bombay Gazette".

SMALL FLAT.—Two Bedrooms with Bathrooms, Drawing and Dining Room combined W. C., Kitchen and Godown. Willing to give reasonable rent if fitted with Electric Lights and Fans and improved sanitary arrangements. Reply at once to "S. W.," care of This Paper.

WHERE TO STORE YOUR THINGS ? with LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., the reliable European Agency for domestic wants, 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING ? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., LD., 4, 5 SHEETS for the world-known "Blüthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE NEXT "MUSICAL" AT THE Y. W. C. A. HALL WILL BE "AN EVENING OF STORY AND SONG" By Mr. FRANK CLARK. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER, 2ND, 9-15.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital..... Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital..... „ 17,55,000
Reserve Fund..... „ 1,80,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES :—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows :—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept, 1908.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund..... $ 15,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund..... £ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	HONGKONG	RANGOON
BANGKOK	KOBE	SAIGON
BATAVIA	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY	LYONS	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA	SINGAPORE
CANTON	NAGASAKI	SOURABAYA
COLOMBO	NEW YORK	TIENTSIN
FOOCHOW	PEKING	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG	PENANG	YLOILO
HANKOW		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 700,000

HEAD OFFICE :
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Newera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Chittagong;	Aden, (Steamer Point,)
Karachi,	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Dawapore	Mandalay,	Mombasa
Lahore	Colombo,	Nairobi.
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum named does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

RAJAH BAHADUR MOTILAL'S MANSIONS, FORT, BOMBAY.

BRANCH OFFICE will be OPENED at MOMBADAVIE.

CAPITAL RS. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS will be opened from the 1st of September, 1909, and interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz,, Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 per cash in advance, including delivery.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs made and supplied.—Chunkia, No. 6.

MOTOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements in this Column, not exceeding one inch, will be inserted on payment of Re. 1 per insertion. "Pro rata" for extra space occupied. Replies will be sent to all Advertisers Free.

F. I. A. T.

THE NEW 12-14 H. P.

Royal Automobile Club Rating 15-6 H. P.
LIVE AXLE

F. I. A. T.

THE TOWN CAR DE LUXE OF THE SEASON.

ECONOMICAL in up-keep.
PETROL consumption 25 miles to the gallon.
RELIABLE and easy to handle.
LIGHT on tyres.
ACCURATE in constructing, accordingly accessible.

THE NEW 12-14 Horse Power

F. I. A. T.

Chassis has 4 speeds forward with reverse and is fitted with forced lubrication and all the most up-to-date improvements known in motor design.

PRICE—English list price plus cost of importation.

For detailed specification prices and all particulars apply to the

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LD.,

P. O. Box 195, BOMBAY. P. O. Box 298, CALCUTTA.

S. R. PILLAI & Co.,

7-8 HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

MOTOR CARS FOR THE SEASON.

SECOND-HAND CARS FOR BUSINESS AND PLEASURE.

	Rs.
DE DION.—8 H. P. 3 seats...	1,150
Do. —9-10 H. P. 4 seats	2,600
WOLSELEY.—8 H. P. 4 seats	1,700
Do. —12-14 H. P. 7 seats... ...	3,900
Do. —6 H. P. 3 seats	1,600
Do. —12-14 H. P. 5 seats... ...	2,600
ORLEANS.—10-12 H. P. 5 seats	3,100
Do. —15 H. P. 5 seats	3 400
HORBICK.—10-12 H. P. 5 seats	3,200
Do. —12-16 H. P. 5 seats	4,500
PANHARD.—15 H. P. 5 seats	3,400
De. DION.—9 H. P. 4 seats... ...	2,200
BIANCHI.—25-30 H. P. 5 seats	5,000
ROVER.— 6 H. P. 3 seats, a new car ...	2,400

All above Cars complete with hood, lamps, etc.

New Horbick Cars from Rs. 5,300.

CARS BOUGHT, SOLD AND VALUED.

Full particulars on application to Mr. WHITE.

OF

S. R. PILLAI & Co.,

7-8 HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY

OFFER THE FOLLOWING :—

	Rs.
2ND HAND BEISTON HUMBER.—12 H. P., 2-cylinder, double phaeton, side entrance, body hood and all accessories, shop soiled.	2,500
DARRACQ.—10-12 H. P., 2-cylinder, landaulette, to seat 2 inside and 2 outside, canopy over driver, glass screen and all accessories	4,500

REASONABLE OFFERS CONSIDERED.

BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY,

HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

KARIM MOOLJI & Co.

Reputable
FURNITURE DEALERS.
NEW AND SECOND-HAND
ON
SALE AND HIRE.
At Moderate Rates.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
Bought up at good prices
from Gentlemen going Home.
No. 36, Furniture Bazaar, Chukla,
near Crawford Market.

KARIM MOOLJI & CO.

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

The best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA.

Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

Be sure you get WILKINSON'S

N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus Thomas Wilkinson are upon every GENUINE bottle.

To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)

Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD,

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.

Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation

Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.

AGENTS :—TREACHER & Co., Limited ; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited. KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.

Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.

Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cock etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamonds Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON.
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865, the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID £26,800,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,250,000
ANNUAL REVENUE .....£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,25,00 000.

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ASK FOR

Huntly Blend,

and take no other.

When you ask for

Club Blend

THE BEST IN INDIA

Square Bottle and bears the Old Large Trade Mark.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 12, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Building plots at Lohar Chawl Street and Carnac Road, near Shaikh Memon Street, opposite Crawford Markets.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 1st proximo, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on plot No. 104, the following very valuable building plots for the term of 999 years.

The sale of all the following plots will take place on the Triangular plot No. 104 at the junction of Shaikh Memon Street, opposite the Crawford Markets.

Plots No.	Approximate Area.	Plots No.	Approximate Area.
65	993 sq. yds.	109	837 sq. yds.
104	559·5 „ „	110	631 „ „
107	992 „ „	120	724 „ „
108	877 „ „		

Shops will be permitted on all the above plots. For further particulars, auction and building conditions, form of lease and plan of the sites can be had on application to the Trust Engineer, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 31st August, 1909.

"TOWN KIT."

FLANNEL Suit @ Rs. 22-8 complete
FLANNEL Suit @ Rs. 15-8 Do.
FLANNEL Suit @ Rs. 10-8 Do.

Latest Fashion Details

Experienced Cutter Employed.

Made to Order.

Apply for samples and self-measure-forms, To

THE NEW BOMBAY TAILORING CO.,
115, Hornby Road,
Opposite York Building, FORT.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

W. CROWDER & CO., Ltd.,
IMPORTERS OF
WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY
AND
SAW MILL SUPPLIES.
Wood Trimmers.
Saw Benches, Band Saws, Mitreing Machines, Mortisers, Pendulum Saws, Hand Jointers, Dimension Saws,
Grinding and Sharpening Machines, ETC.

SHOWROOM :
4 Sirdar's Palace Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily for 1 week.—Six insertions. Re. 1 per inch of 8 lines, per insertion.
Thrice a week.—Three insertions. Rs. 1-8 per inch of 8 lines, per insertion.
Twice a week.—Two insertions. Rs. 1-12 per inch of 8 lines, per insertion.
Once only.—Rs. 2 per inch of 8 lines.

WANTED.

TWO EXPERIENCED MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN, on Rs. 50 per mensem ; each required to get out Drawings for the lay out of Machinery, etc., for a new Loco. Shop. None but those who have worked in a Locomotive or Mechanical Engineer's Drawing office, need apply.

Address and send copies of testimonials to
LOCOMOTIVE SUPDT.,
N.-W. Railway,
Lahore.

WANTED.

WANTED two qualified DOCTORS for the posts of Physician, Jaya Arogya Hospital, Lashkar, and SUPERINTENDENT of Dispensaries, Gwalior Circle, respectively. For the former preference will be given to a candidate who has done practical work in Bacteriology. The posts carry a salary of Rs. 200 per mensem with prospects of promotion.

Apply with copies of testimonials to the—
MEDICAL OFFICER
to H. H. The Maharaja Scindia,
Gwalior State.

WANTED for the Chief Court of Lower Burma and the Courts in Rangoon, an INTERPRETER of the 5th grade on a salary of Rs. 100—4—120 per mensem with prospect of promotion up to Rs. 250 per mensem and of participation in translation fees. A good knowledge of Hindustani, and Gujarati is essential. A knowledge of Marwari is desirable.

None but those who have passed the F. A., examination of an Indian University or its equivalent need apply. The selected candidate will be on probation for 6 months.

Applications accompanied by copies of testimonials should reach the Registrar not later than the 15th October, 1909.

R. C. S. KEITH,
Registrar.

Rangoon, 7th August, 1909.

RARE OPPORTUNITIES.

FOR SALE.—VALUABLE PROPERTIES, situated at Colaba, Fort, Byculla, Grant Road, Parel, Worlee, Cumballa Hill, Napean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, Dadar, Mahim, &c., &c., and VACANT PLOTS at different localities. For further particulars apply to—

MESSRS. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
18, Bank Street, Fort.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

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ESTABLISHED 1875.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS, FIFTY-TWO LAKHS

THE objects presented to all Europeans and Anglo-Indians by this Fund are much more suited to the wants of a husband and father than those presented by Insurance Companies securing capital sums payable at death.

12, Dalhousie Square, East Calcutta.

PLEASE READ THIS!
THE GREAT EASTERN REMEDY
FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN IS
DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S
ESSENCE OF NEEM.
Price, Rs. 2-0-0 per bottle.

WHAT PEOPLE SAY OF IT.

From Pandit Koilas Nath Sukul, Physician to H. H. Maharaja of Palrampore :—"Anything that can be said in praise of your newly invented "Essence of Neem' is insufficient to describe its merit as a Purifier of Human Blood. I have much pleasure to let you know, that within the short space of the past six months I have given it ten different trials in some of the most obstinate skin diseases, these of which were advanced cases of Indian Leprosy and your Essence has in all of them effected most admirable cures, the like of which I have never noticed during my practice of last twelve months."

E. J. LAZARUS & Co.,
MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 8ths from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d. Also Intermediate Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Discount—Values—Due Dates, Price Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [30TH AUG. 1909.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 27th Aug. 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway......	9	9,750
B. B. & C.I. Railway	31	35,640

Bombay, August 30.

Market closed for Cocoanut day.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m on Saturday :—

Cotton	93	bales.
Wheat	2,351	cwts.
Linseed	1,647	"
Rapeseed	596	"
Gingellyseed	18	"
Poppyseed...	415	"
Groundnuts	485	"
Castorseed	8,745	"
Rice	1,421	"
Myrabollams	17	"
Cottonseed	1,655	"
Mowraseed...	3,673	"
Gram	944	"
Joowar	nil	
Maize	nil	

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 28th August, 1909.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1909-10 ....£16,200,000

Remitted from 1st April 1909 to 28th August 1909, by Council Bills*........ £9,636,311

" " By Gold.............£ nil

Balance to be remitted from 29th Aug., 1909, to 31st March, 1910...............£ 6,563,689

* Of this sum £2,800,000 has been taken to the account of the Gold Standand Reserve.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,455
Bank of India.........	100	50	5 "	66¼
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 "	1,445
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 "	1,200
The Bombay Merchants' Bank Ltd.	100	10	...	prem. 1½
Specie Bank	100	50	8 "	53¼
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld...........	100	100	14 "	260
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 "	120
Bank of Burma	100	100	7 "	112
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank......	£20	£20	14 "	£60
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 "	£17¼
	£25	£12-10	6 "	£16¼
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £93 old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	48 p. c.	830
Poona Bank Ld......	100	30	...	35

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar	750	750	225	5,200
Albert	1,100	1,100	45	990
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	107½
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	10	170
Broach City	200	200	14	170
Colaba..................	1,000	1,000	30	300
Fort.....................	475	475	......	270
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,350
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	40	540
Hindustan	250	250	20	120
Hingoli	100	100	6	102¼
Indian Cotton	125	125	14	136½
Khandeish	250	250	20	150
Khangaum	400	400	25	325
Mahuva	200	200	......	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	50
Manmar Manufg ...	250	250	......	252¼
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,050
New Mofussil	400	400	50	750
New Berar	500	500	40	530
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	600
Parbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sind Press	200	200	35	660
Surat City	1,000	200	20	235
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld.	500	500	40	570
Wadhwan	150	50	10	125

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co....................	100	100		285
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	½ c-o	12
Back Bay Bath.......	50	50	6	35
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	xd 132
Baroda Tramway Co.	100	100		101¼
Bombay Burma New Issue..................	...	...	200	430
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	149xd.
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	O. £10	£10	Nill.	94
Bombay Ice Mfg......	100	100	Nill.	12
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	930
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O.250	250	p. c. 6	355
	P.250	250	p. c. 6	282¼
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 50	275
Delhi Flour............	200	200	16	120
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yrp.c.18	180
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	1¼	20
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd. 10	185
Kemp and Co	200	175	yr. 14	185
Kurrachee Landing..	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co......	100	100	10	182
Napier Hotel Co......	100	100	Nil.	25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life-A	200	50	p.c. 18½	195
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30	...	27
Phillips and Co	40	40	p.c. 10	47
Port Canning Co......	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	587
Shivrajpur Syndicate	A. 10	10	p.c. 25	16
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company............	100	100	8	102
Soundy and Co	100	100	Nil.	nom20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited..............	O. 75	£ 15	...	17
	D. 30	60	...	65
	P.150	40	2dis	63
Thacker and Co	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 290
Telephone Company	25	25	yr. 1½	xd 30
Treacher and Co......	500	500	yr. 40	562½

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

MEAD—August 29, at Bombay, Frances Alexandra, the wife of P. J. Mead, Esq., I. C. S., aged 32.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

WALTER—August 23, at Murree, the wife of Captain E. Walter, S. and T. Corps, of a daughter.

DEATH.

LEGGATT—August 17, at the Cubbon Hotel, Bangalore, Brooke Cunliffe, the son of the late Col. William Leggatt, of Claremont, Ootacamund, aged 68 years.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 6h. 23m.; Sun sets 6h. 55m.; High water, 11-31m. 11-40a. ; Low water 4-57m. 5-34a.

Bombay Natural History Society's Meeting at 9-30 p. m.

Rugby Football Tournament: Calcutta vs. Mhow, Cooperage, 5-30 p. m.

Khandesh Press Company, Ordinary General Meeting, 31 Churchgate Street, 3 p. m.

Maxim: "Most men think they know a lot more than they know they know."

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Wednesday September 1.—Bombay Criminal Sessions, 10-30. Bombay Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m. Harwood League Football: R. A. vs. Parel Gymkhana, Oval. Rugby Football Tournament: Gloucesters vs. Madras, Cooperage, 5-45 p. m. Marsland Price and Company, Ordinary General Meeting, Sirdar's Mansions' Apollo Street, 2-30. Sun rises, 6h. 23m.; Sun sets 6h. 54m.; High water 0-10a. Low water 5-32m., 6-13a.

Thursday, Sept. 2.—Golf. Madras Challenge Medal: Rugby Football Tournament, Cooperage, 5-45. Harwood League Football: Bombay Gymkhana vs. the Gloucesters, Oval. Y. W. C. A., Hall, "An Evening of Story and Song" by Mr. F. Clarke 9-15 p. m. Sun rises 6h. 23m.; Sun sets 6h. 53m.; High water, 0-26m., 0-50a.; Low water, 6-16m., 6-53a.

Friday, September 3.—Harwood League Football: Commercial Gymkhana vs. Parel Gymkhana, Marine Lines. Sun rises 6h. 24m., Sun set 6h. 32 m. High water 1-12m., 1-32a. Low water 7-0m., 7-34a.

Saturday, September 4.—Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana vs. St Xavier's College, Home Ground. Rugby Football Tournament, Cooperage, 5-45. Final. Harwood League Football, Rovers vs. R.G.A. Oval. Sun rises 6h. 24m. Sun sets 6h. 51m. High water 2-0m.; 2-13a.; Low water 7-46m.; 8-17a.

Sunday, September 5.—13th Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises 6h. 24m. Sun sets 6h. 51m. High water 2-52m.; 2-57a. Low water 8-37m.; 9-4a.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special and Common Jury are required to attend at the High Court to-morrow, Wednesday, the 1st September, at 10-30 a. m.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI'S BIRTHDAY.—In honour the anniversary of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's birth on the 4th September, the Bombay National Union, will hold a public demonstration in Hira Baug. The native ladies of Bombay will hold a meeting on the same day at Chinnee Baug, Girgaum Back Road. The Cloth Market and other Markets are also to be closed with a view to observe the day as a holiday.

ANNIVERSARY OF A FIRE-TEMPLE.—Yesterday was the 127th anniversary of the inauguration of the Dady Sett fire-temple in Bombay, and the compound of the premises and the houses in the street were brilliantly illuminated in honour of the occasion. In the afternoon a grand thanksgiving ceremony was performed, to which the priests of all the Bombay fire-temples were invited; and a dinner was given in the evening.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. B. Pigott, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. E. O. Dane, commencing at 6-15 p. m. (S. T.) to-day :—

Marche des Soldats de Bois...............H Emmanuel
Overture...........The Merry Wives of Windsor ....Nicolai
Selection ....King Cadonia ....Sidney Jones
Valse ....Dream on the Ocean...Gung'l
Selection of Comic Songs ....The Best of all.........Williams
Graceful Dance................................Le Thiere

RUNAWAY PRISONER.

Arrested in Disguise.

Michael Thomas, a Native Christian, and an attendant in the B. B. and C. I. Railway, who suddenly ran away pending his trial before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of assaulting a second-class lady passsenger while she was travelling between Naosari and Bulsar, was arrested on Sunday night at Mahaluxmi, Bombay. On certain information received Mr. Mirza, Inspector, B.B. and C. I. Railway Police, proceeded to Mahaluxmi and arrested the accused who was attired in Hindu dress. He will be placed before the Magistrate this morning.

THE "INDIAN MASONIC REVIEW."

THE first number of the "Indian Masonic Review," which has made its appearance and is published in Bombay, should attract a large number of subscribers amongst Freemasons, especially as it is intended for members of both the English and Scottish Constitutions. That the new paper is wanted seems to be shown by the letters of welcome it has received from Grand Lodges in India and Burma. It contains plenty of news and also the first two of a series of illustrated biographies, dealing in this number with Sir John Stanley, District Grand Master of Bengal, and Colonel R. H. Forman, Grand Master, A.S.F.I. Two other illustrations are included, one a photograph of the late Mr. K. R. Kama and another of a group of Freemasons in Belgaum. The number also contains articles which should make appeal to readers who belong to the Fraternity. We wish the paper the success which it seems to merit.

NEAR the chalk quarries at Northfleet Kent the foundations of a Roman villa have been discovered. Careful excavations are being made under the direction of Mr. W. H, Steadman, a local antiquarian, and a number of red tile pavements of pottery, including ornamented castor vases, and a Roman well, twelve feet deep, have been found, thus leaving no doubt as to this having been the site of a Roman settlement. Officials of the British Museum have been invited to visit the scene of the discovery.

HIGH COURT.

ACQUITTED OF A SERIOUS CHARGE.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton.

Disposed of the appeals of the two Patels of Yelavi in Tasgaon, Bhagwan Bapuji and Dattaji Pandurang, and of two cultivators named Bhau Yadavrao and Bhujanga Dariapa, who were convicted by Mr. V. M. Ferrers, Additional Sessions Judge of Satara, on 19th April last, on the charge of causing the disappearance of evidence in order to screen an offence, and sentenced each to fifteen months' rigorous imprisonment. For the first accused, who was the Revenue Patil, appeared Mr. L. J. Robertson, Mr. G. S. Rao and Mr. K. H. Kelkar. For the second accused, who was the Police Patil, appeared Mr. Kelkar; Mr. Kelkar also appeared for the fourth. Mr. R. W. Desai, who had been appointed Special Prosecutor in the cases, appeared for the Crown. Differing from the assessors Mr. Ferrers had convicted and sentenced all the accused.

It appeared that No. 4 Bhujanga had a brother named Shripati (60) who had a young wife named Abai. Accusing her of infidelity both the brothers beat her so mercilessly on 19th April 1908 as to cause her death. Abai's body was found floating in a well; a theory was set up that she had committed suicide in order to escape from the constant bickerings and quarrels she had been subjected to. Despite this Shripati and Bhujanga were charged with murder and tried before Mr. C. Roper, the Sessions Judge. Shripati was convicted of causing grievous hurt and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment. Bhujanga was discharged. At the closing of this trial on 22nd June 1908 Mr. Roper remarked that there were good grounds for initiating proceedings against Bhagwan Patil and Datta Patil, and he invited the District Magistrate's attention to the fact. Thus the present four accused were hauled up on the charge of causing evidence to disappear in order to screen the offence of murder or grievous hurt by throwing the body of Abai into the well. They were tried by Mr. Ferrers, and sentenced each to fifteen months' rigorous imprisonment. Against these convictions and sentences the accused appealed to the High Court. Such of them as applied to the Appeal Judges were ordered to be enlarged on bail.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, in disposing of the appeals stated that the convictions and sentences must be reversed and the appeals allowed. Why should the first three accused have helped No. 4 in carrying the corpse from the house to the well, and in throwing it into the well? They were not related to him, nor was there any connection between them. The evidence of Santu and Tukaram was highly unsatisfactory. Besides it was discredited by the fact that they were not on good terms with No. 1, whose relatives were the accused Nos. 2 and 3. These two witnesses had admitted that they had long-standing disputes with Nos. 1 and 2 regarding the management of certain Devasthan property, which disputes had led to the institutions of even criminal proceedings. The opinion of the Hospital Assistant that Abai must have been dead before she was thrown into the well was not sufficiently convincing; it was not consistent in all respects with what was found in medical works of authority; the other evidence was unreliable.

The appeals were allowed; the accused acquitted; the bails discharged.

PROPOSED NEW THEATRE IN GRANT ROAD.

IT never rains, but it pours; and Grant Road, which already boasts of the existence of seven theatres to enliven its residents by day and by night, wants to have another added to the number. The existing theatres are known as the Coronation Theatre, the Ripon Theatre, the Victoria Theatre, the Royal Theatre, Balliwalla's Grand Theatre, the Elphinstone Theatre, and another exactly facing it on the south which has an obscure name, and attracts audiences of the poorest classes of the inhabitants. The owner of a property situated near the junction of Grant Road and Falkland Road, and directly adjoining a Parsi fire-temple on its west, known as Ranji's Agiary, which has been in existence for the last forty years, is said to intend to erect a new theatre on the site of his property and has already taken steps for the purpose of preparing the necessary plans, etc. The circumstance has alarmed the residents of localities in the vicinity of the junction, more particularly the worshippers at the Ranji's fire-temple. They have therefore adopted the constitutional remedy of memorialising the Commissioner of Police, who is requested not to allow or license the erection of the proposed theatre. The memorialists, in a succinct resume of the grounds on which they base the prayer of their memorial, state that the new theatre is intended for the production therein of theatrical performances, plays, operas, and music concerts at night and during the day; and that the performances will be a source of great nuisance and annoyance to the residents, and seriously interfere with their comfort and their health. The population of the locality is even at the present day subjected to the permanent nuisance of great noise and consequent disturbance and prevention of rest and sleep when the theatres are open. The noises and sounds not only emanate from the theatres, but they are intensified by the noise, shout, and cries in the streets and foot-paths in front of them, which are caused by the hawkers of sweet-meats and other edibles and stall-keepers, who loudly cry their wares to attract customers, and by idle crowds of people, who, not having the means to pay admission fee, loiter about the precincts of the theatres during the performance of plays. The passing and repassing of private carriages and public conveyances, bringing visitors to the theatres and taking them back, add to the noises, and frequently a congestion of traffic is produced by rows of carriages stationed about the theatres during performances, and by drivers of hack-victorias competing with each other to secure passengers. The filth, stench, and dirtiness, which inevitably result from so many horses standing in one place for three or four hours, within a limited area, are detrimental to the sanitary conditions of the localities. An additional theatre in that neighbourhood would inconvenience and oppress the already suffering residents of the localities and depreciate the value of the properties therein. The site of the new theatre actually adjoins the fire-temple, which is attended for worship by many Parsis, and is also used by them for the performance of religious ceremonies. The rehearsals and afternoon performances, accompanied by constant music in the proposed theatre so close to the fire-temple, will materially disturb the worship and interfere with the observance of religious rites and ceremonies therein during the day. Moreover, at certain periods of the year, and particularly during the 18th Muktad days which, are regarded as most holy, many worshippers visit the fire-temple and important religious ceremonies are performed therein at night, and all such sacred observances would be rendered nugatory by reason of the noises and disturbances caused by music and theatrical performances. Such disturbances of worship and ceremonies would, the memorial adds, wound the religious feeling and susceptibilities of an entire community.

UNITED SINDH MILLS COMPANY.

THE adjourned second ordinary general meeting of the United Sindh Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd., was held on Saturday under the chairmanship of Mr. M. M. Bottlewalla. Notice convening the meeting and the adjourned meeting was read as also the report and the following resolutions were passed.

On the motion of Mr. Vanmalidas Bacher, seconded by Mr. Khanderao Damodhar, the report and balance sheet were adopted.

The former stated that good progress had been made with the building of the mill and the directors hoped to have the buildings ready to receive machinery by the end of the year.

On the motion of Mr. K. H. Shah, seconded by Mr. Balaram Janardan, Mr. Vasanji Devji was re-elected Director of the Company and Mr. Damodar Raghoba was appointed Director in place of Mr. Lala Budharam Kappoor. Mr S. B. Bilimoria was appointed Auditor for the current year on a remuneration of Rs. 350 per annum.

Vote of thanks to the Chairman, proposed by Mr Vanmalidas Bacher and seconded by Mr. K. H. Shah for his able conduct in the chair, terminated the proceedings.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 30.

The rainfall has been nearly general in Bengal Proper, Central India, the West Central Provinces, Rajputana, South Madras and local in Burma, Eastern Bengal and Assam, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, the United Provinces and the Punjab. Calcutta and Jessore had four inches; Burdwan, ten; Berhampore, seven; Darjeeling, three; Barisal and Hazaribagh, two; Narayangunj, Bogra and Dinajpur and Gaya, one and a half; Purnea, Gorakhpur, Cawnpur, Jhansi, Nowgong, Saugor, Jaipur and Sambhar, one; Pachmarhi one and a half; Calicut, two; Cochin, one and a half; Bikaner reports six inches. The depression yesterday near Berhampore had its centre now over Gaya, but is of only slight intensity. A second shallow depression was formed in the neighbourhood of Agra and Jhansi. These depressions are likely to concentrate the rainfall into their neighbourhoods. The temperature is below normal in parts of North-East India.

The forecast gives the rainfall as likely to increase in Chota Nagpur, Bihar, and the Indian Ocean. The pressure has fallen below normal at Mauritius, the Seychelles and Zanzibar. At the first two stations the winds are nearly normal, but at the last they have remained variable in direction. The fall is a favourable sign for the Indian rainfall, but the disturbed conditions at Zanzibar are usually associated with some weakness in the Arabian Sea current.

RAIN AT LUCKNOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, AUGUST 30.

Lucknow received a further fall of rain yesterday, thus bringing the rainfall to date to forty-one inches.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 30TH AUGUST.

Amritsar.—Showery. Cotton plants showing bolls but want fine weather. Food-grains doing well.

Hansi.—Sufficient rain fallen generally. Cotton plants showing bolls. Food-grains doing well.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants showing bolls. All crops doing well.

Delhi.—Seasonable. Cotton picking of first sowing partially begun.

Agra.—Continues cloudy. Cotton plants in flower.

Cawnpore.—Cloudy, but no rain. All crops doing well.

Beawar.—Looks like rain. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton crop making good progress.

Amraoti.—Sufficient rain fallen generally for agricultural purpose. All crops doing well.

Khamgaon.—Seasonable. Rain general over district. Cotton plants in flower and crop accounts satisfactory. Food-grains prospects improving.

Dhulia.—Looks like rain. More rain wanted generally. Cotton second sowing in flower.

Jalgaon.—Cloudy, but no rain. Sufficient rain fallen generally. Cotton plants in flower. All crops doing well.

Broach.—Cloudy, but no rain; sometimes showery. Seasonable. Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Cotton plants flourishing and healthy. Cotton crop making good progress.

Viramgam.—Continues cloudy. Cotton plants flourishing.

Wadhwan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton crop making good progress and crep accounts satisfactory.

Bhavnagar.—Showery. Sufficient rain fallen generally. Cotton plants flourishing. Crop prospects generally good. All crops doing well.

Barsi.—Cotton crop making good progress.

Sholapur.—Continues cloudy. Sufficient rain fallen generally.

Hubli.—Looks like rain. Cotton sowing making good progress. Food-grains doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Bellary.—Sufficient rain fallen generally. Has every appearance of a continued fall.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla	Tardeo	Fort	Colaba.
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered	65·08	69·53	74·11	53·90
Monday, 30th August	0·08	0·34	0·39	0·05
Total......	65·16	69·87	74·50	53·95
Same date last year	63·88	60·86	68·06	45·90

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS, KEMP & Co., Ld.

August 30.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1907.	Corpdg. Total 1908.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill...	0·65	66·08	88·50	56·55

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 30TH AUGUST.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 30th August, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Lahore has received 0·17" of rain and Delhi 0·26". Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab but heavily clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is low at Lahore and Sirsa but has become normal at the other stations; night temperature is normal everywhere.

The United Provinces.—Cawnpore reports 1·20" of rain, Jhansi 0·89" and Agra a light fall. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Bikaner reports a heavy rainfall of 5·57", Jaipur 1·11" and Ajmer 0.52". Skies are clear in Upper Sind but moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in defect in Lower Sind and east Rajputana; night temperature is low at Karachi and Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Surat records 0.42" of rain, Bhavnagar Para 0·88" and Indore, 0·30". Skies are heavily clouded in Gujarat but moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in defect at most stations; the minimum is everywhere normal.

The Central Provinces.—Local rain has fallen; Jubbulpore recorded 0·15", Saugor 1·03" and Khandwa 0·28". Skies are heavily clouded in the north-eastern and eastern districts but moderately clouded elsewhere. The air contains the usual amount of moisture and temperature is normal.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri records a light fall of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are generally moderately clouded. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air and temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the United Provinces, Rajputana, the northern half of the Central Provinces and in south India. Rainfall has been local in West Central India, Gujarat, Kathiawar and the Punjab. There has been an increase in the rainfall in Malabar and seas are moderate at Cochin. A slight strengthening of the current is occurring on the West Coast. An area of slightly low pressure is shown over the West United Provinces.

Nearly general rain is probable on the West Coast, the United Provinces and eastern half of the Central Provinces and local rain over the rest of the Central Provinces, in the east Punjab, Rajputana Gujarat and Kathiawar and the Deccan.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

IN A TRAMCAR.

"How old is your child?" asked a tramcar conductor.

"Seven," replied the mother.

As the conductor passed up the crowded car the little boy called after him. "And mother's thirty-eight."

NO KISSES FOR MISSUS.

"Mary, I saw the baker kiss you to-day. I think I shall go down and take the bread in future."

"Twould'nt be no use, ma'am; he wouldn't kiss you, 'cos he promised he'd never kiss anybody else but me."

TIPS FOR THE PARSON.

The minister was hurrying to the station when the village scapegrace stopped him. "If ye'll gie me hauf-a-crown," he said in a wheedling tone, "I've some information that might be verra usefu' tae ye."

The minister replied—"I have no time to listen to your story."

"Eh, but, sir, ye'll be verra sorry if e' dinna get this hint frae me."

"Oh, well, here's a shilling; now, what is it?"

"Minister, I'll tell ye, though its too cheap for a shilling. If ye're ever pit in the toon gaol try and get the second cell on the left han' side. It's the maist comfortable cell, for I've tried them all!"

OBLIGING.

A well known doctor tells of driving along a country road one summer's night when, just ahead of him, he noted a woman walking.

Drawing up his horse he asked the woman if he could give her a lift. The woman got in and they drove along for some distance.

When he had set her down at her own gate she thanked him and he politely answered, "Don't mention it."

"No, I won't breathe a word," said the matter-of-fact lady in an obliging tone.

A NEW COMPLAINT.

A benevolent gentleman passing a farmhouse saw a baby brandishing a large chisel, to its imminent danger.

Taking away the sharp tool he sought the mother. "Did you know," he said "that your little child had got the chisel?"

"Oh, no, sir," she said. "I am ever so much obliged to you. I knew there was something the matter with the child, but I could not tell what it was. They've got it awful down in the village.

GLASS EYE AND CORK LEG WANTED.

The following advertisement was inserted in the local paper by a member of the Virginia Dale District School Board :—

"WANTED,—For school district No. 12, a teacher with a glass eye, grey-headed, a wooden or cork leg, so she can't dance, and is sure to take to the woods if she sees a man coming."

Miss Myrtle Purdee taught the Virginia Dale School. She was pretty, and was deluged with invitations to dance.

The grave heads of the School Board soon decided that a teacher who danced so divinely and so frequently at night could not properly work her head during the day. The board inserted its advertisement.

SAFE SECURITY.

The great banker looked keenly at the young man, "So you are temporarily embarrassed, eh?" he asked kindly.

"I am sorry to say I am," said the young man, emboldened by his manner.

"How much do you want?"

"A hundred pounds would tide me over."

"And what security can you offer?"

"I can offer you," said the young man impressively, "my own personal security."

The old man arose with a slow smile and raised the lid of an iron-bound chest, which stood in the corner. "Will you get in here, please?" he said.

"In there? Why?"

"Because," was the reply, "this is the place in which I always keep my securities."

ONE ON THE AMERICAN.

A native-born American, member of a party of four business men, who often partook of luncheon together, took great delight in joking the others on their foreign birth.

"It's all very well for you fellows to talk about what we need in this country," he said, "but when you come to think of it you're really only intruders. Not one of you was born here. You're welcome to this country, of course, but you really oughtn't to forget what you owe us natives who open our doors to you."

"Maybe," said an Irishman in the party thoughtfully. "Maybe. But there's one thing you seem to forget; I came into this country wid me fare paid an me clothes on me back. Can you say the same?"

DEEPLY INTERESTED.

The play was one of Shakespeare's tragedies. Mrs. Simmons and her little boy, having been unable to secure seats in the pit, were well located in the front row of the first balcony, where they could see better and hear almost as well as if they had been farther forward on the main floor.

Mrs. Simmons was agreeably surprised at the interest that Bobby appeared to take in the sombre drama. He sat leaning forward, with his elbows on the cushioned railing in front of him, resting his head on his hands, deeply absorbed. As the curtain went down on the first act he straightened up.

"Well, dear, how do you like Shakespeare?" asked his mother. "Are you enjoying the play?"

"Mamma," said Bobby, with the air of one who has made a great discovery, "there are sixty-nine men here who have got bald spots on top of their heads! I've counted 'em five times!"

HE TOOK IT CALMLY.

Private Podger was new to sentry work, and felt out of his element in such an unfamiliar role. Soon he became both hungry and tired, and a sympathetic comrade handed him a sandwich, which Podger at once began to eat.

The major came upon the sentry while he was regaling himself, but as the officer was in mufti Podger did not recognise him.

"What's that?" demanded the officer.

"A sandwich," replied Podger. "Will you not have a bit?"

The major at once saw the humorous possibilities of the situation.

"Do you know who I am?" he proceeded good-naturedly.

"Don't know you from Adam. Perhaps you're the major's "coachey"?"

"No, I'm not."

"His groom, perhaps?"

"Try again."

"Perhaps the old chap himself."

"Right this time."

"Oh, goodness!" exclaimed the sentry.

"Hold this sandwich while I present arms."

EASILY DISTINGUISHED.

"Being twins" is an amusing, not to say a confusing, occupation. When twins are old enough to tell each other—and themselves—apart their guardians are saved a great deal of trouble. At an early age there is apt to be considerable confusion. The following tale is told of a benevolent old gentleman who stopped a nurse girl wheeling two similar-looking infants in a baby carriage.

"Ah, twins?"

"Yes, sir," replied the girl. "Both boys."

"So," said the old gentleman. "How do you tell them apart? Which is which?"

"This one," said the nurse, pointing, "is this and that one is that."

"Dear me," said the old gentleman, "how interesting!" "But," he added indicating the second one, "might not this one be this also?"

"It might," said the girl after a short pause. "Then, of course, that one would be that."

"Well, then," said the old gentleman "how do you manage to separate them?"

"We seldom do, but when we want to we put one in one room and the other in another."

"Do you, indeed? Which one do you put in one room?"

"Sometimes this one and sometimes that."

"How do you know which one you're putting in which room."

"We look and see which is in the other room, and then we know the other is in the which room."

"Very good," said the old gentleman, warming up to the problem, "but if one of them was in the house and the other was away somewhere, would you be able to tell which was in the house?"

"Oh, yes, sir," said the girl earnestly. "All we would have to do would be to look at him, and then we would know that the one we saw was the one in the house, and, then, of course, the one away somewhere would be the other. There are only two of them, you see, which makes it easy."

The benevolent gentleman then passed on.

HIGH COURT.—AUG. 31.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE DAVAR.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

322-08 Mulla and M Kapadia Bros a firm and other vs. Lalbhoy Mohunlal and others part heard.

799-09 Raghavaya B and N Pandurang Vishnu Abyan vs Bhaichand Talakchand Taveri Tyabji D and Co Edgelow G W and Co part heard.

For Further Directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report.

22-05 Payne and Co Bapoolal Laloobhoy vs Dayaram Harjivean and other Bhaishanker K and G.

Long Causes.

435-09 Tyabji D and Co Deepchand Balchand and another vs Gungabissan Girdharilal.

331-07 Smitham B and Co Mulla and M D Noronha vs Viscount de Wrem and others.

Commercial Cause.

899-08 Crawford B and Co Norman Macbeth and another vs Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy. Thakordas and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MACLEOD).

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

822-07 Malvi H M and R Tarachand Sitaram a firm vs Ramanand Jamnadas and another Payne and Co.

175-09 T A Ghandy Khalidas Nathu vs D V Halyalkar and others

344-09 Jamshedji R and D—Gullapadi, C Narsinhaw and Co a firm vs P Sanyassaya and others Raghavery B and N.

460-09 Khanderao L and M Gyanram Ram Gopal vs Jugal Kishore Chhajumal and others.

532-09 N B Vakil Manishanker Mahashanker Pandiya and another vs Gopal Nagur and others Captain and V Hiralal and Co.

645-09 Ardeshir H D and Co Haji Aba Sale Mahomed vs Ahmed Jan Mahomed and others

571-09 D J Mantri Sha Passu Dhana and others Dewji Poonsi and another.

579-09 Little and Co The Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Co Ld vs Babo Kunj Biharilal Dayal Kishon and another.

587-09 Mathubboy J and M P Surnarayen and Co the firm vs Yemula Manikeyam.

604-09 Malvi H M and R Jailal Khubiram vs Gashiram Ramanand and others.

606-09 Malvi H M and R Jailal Khubiram vs Gashiram Ramanand and others.

618-09 Edgelow G W and Co Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim vs Adurji Gustadji and others.

625-09 Bhaisanker K and G Manilal Kessarising and others vs Punjalal Tribhouram.

636-09 Dickshit D and S Lalbhoy Ravinarayen and others vs Luxman Vithoba and another.

660-09 Kanga and P Cawasji J Mody vs Pestonji Jehangir Hormusji.

664-09 M R Sayani Baskhoobhoy Gova vs Abdool Rasool Kanji Parpia Wadia G. and Co.

695-09 Mansookhalal J and M Hirabai widow vs Jamnabhai widow and another Jehangir and S Wadia G and Co.

700-09 Matubhoy J and M Ahmed Abdcola and Co the firm vs S Mahomed Khan Jehangir and S.

715-09 Mansooklal J and B Framji Jivanji Patel vs Sorabji Nusserwanji Ghandhi

For Consent Decree.

594-05 Payne and Co Jivanji A Rahamanji and others vs Adamji Essoofally and others Unwalla and P Captain and V Payne and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Cause.

244-08 Captain and V Walbai, widow, vs Heerbai widow, and others Bhaishanker, K and G Thakordas and Co.

Commercial Cause.

322-09 Malvi H M and R Messrs Khelsidass Hurmukhrai vs Messrs Benjiram Mathuradas Madhawji K and Co Smitham B and Co.

For Trial on Preliminary Issue.

52-09 Nanu H and Co Suleman Mulla Dawood vs Ahmed Hoosein, the firm and another M B Chothia.

Long Causes.

594-09 Edgelow G W and Co Manubhoy Rangildas and another vs Bai Luxmibai widow and another Edgelow G W and Co.

299-08 Jamshedji R and D Pestonji Maneckji Poonjiaji and another vs Rustomji Ardeshir Cooper and others Mulla and M Little and Co Wadia G and Co.

1009-08 Tyabji D and Co Shunker Rajaram vs Goculdas Narandas Mirza M and M.

1033-08 Mirza M and M Ahmedbhoy Gangji vs Damiyaji Dharmaji S B Mehta.

546-08 Captain and V Choonilal Pitamber vs Bai Suntoki widow Tyabji D and Co.

693-08 Captain and V Dharamchand Ganlam and others vs Hunsraj Heerji Madhowji K and Co.

608-06 Ardeshir H D and Co Gopal Chary Sudershanachaya vs Ramuya Chorya Nath Nanu H and Co.

152-08 Tyabji D and Co Rai Bahadur Shri Krishnadas Narandas vs Ulamcham Hassarimal M B Chothia.

516-07 Chitnis M and M Harakhchand Chotalal and others us Gilla Ram and others Malvi H M and R.

736-08 Kanga and P Khershedji Hirjibhoy Shroff and others vs Bejonji Cawasji Jussawalla and others Pestonji R K and Co in person.

(Before the PROTHONOTARY.)

For Investigation of Pauperism.

12-09 Mirza M and M Moosa Ismail and another vs Janbeai Alias Navibai widow and others Wadia G and Co.

16-09 In person Fatmabai widow vs. Lalbai widow

17-09 In person Fatmabai widow vs Dosoabhoy Rustomji Umrigar and others Mulla and M.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 30th August 1909.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Teheran ...	30	1	15 p.m.	1	23
Suez	30	2	5 p.m.	0	52

NOTICES.

Owing to frequent interruptions direct communication Teheran, Recht telegrams for Recht and following places Mendgil, Enzeli, Khorreemabad, Shapurad and Astara via Teheran can only be accepted at Sender's risk. (10-7-09.)

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim, Kassala, without additional charge. (10-7-09.)

Chinese administration notifies that traffic is subject to delay owing to bad working of their wires caused by heavy rainfall and floods (24-7-09.)

Yunnam reports Yangtse lines still working badly. Route unreliable at present (25-8-09).

There's nothing so bad for a cough as coughing. There's nothing so good for a cough as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. When you have a genuine cold or a hard cough, or when there is inflammation in the throat or lungs, then you need

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

It is a carefully prepared, accurately compounded medicine for all diseases of the throat and lungs. It contains strong and active ingredients, such as are extensively prescribed by the medical profession. It is the oldest, strongest, and best medicine for coughs and colds you can possibly buy.

Accept no cheap and worthless substitute. Be sure you get Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It contains no narcotic or poison of any kind.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

THE MODERN KEYLESS LEVER WATCH

MADE IN THREE SIZES. NICKEL AND SILVER CASES.

NICKEL SILVER CASES, Rs. 22 and Rs. 23.
STERLING SILVER CASES, Rs. 30 to Rs. 38.

WEST END WATCH Co.,
11, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

FULLER FULLER FULLER
BICHROMATE BATTERY CHARGING

You connect the Accumulator at night, it is Fully charged in the morning.

Worldwide Unsolicited Testimonials.

"As a convenient means for charging Motor, Bicycle or Car Accumulators at home, the new sets introduced by Messrs. Fuller of Wick Lane Works, Bow, London, would be hard to beat."—"The Motor."

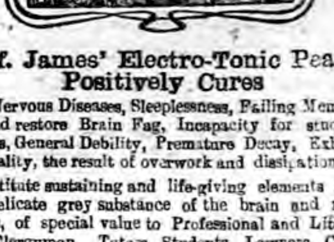
Fuller Accumulator, Trembler and non-Trembler Patent High Speed Coils.

Fuller Magnetos, High Tension Standard and Self Starting Model. Made Five World's Records.

Fuller Leclenche Combination, Dry, Latent, Motor Capsule and Universal Batteries, Fuller Fans, Fuller, Test Lamps, Carriage Electric Lamps, Switches, Volt and Ampere Meters, Wires and all Electric Ignitions and Motor Accessories.

JOHN C. FULLER & SON, BOW, LONDON
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
D. R. DADY,
Church Gate Buildings, BOMBAY.

THE MOST EFFECTIVE STRENGTHENING TONIC



Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls Positively Cures

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, etc., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for study or business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements Lecithin, delicate grey substance of the brain and nerve centres, of special value to Professional and Literary men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Athletes, Businessmen, and all engaged in mental occupation.

In Neurasthenia and the Impotence of old age the effects of these Pearls are especially marked. Sexual Energy is in all cases quickly restored.

They cure all abnormal Discharges, build up the delicate tissues, and restore to manhood broken down, fagged out or weary constitutions.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Price, Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills.
Rs. 1-4 per bottle of 25 Pills.
Postage extra.
SOLE AGENT.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS
No. 165, MARKET, BOMBAY.

TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL allowed on every cycle bought of us. Your money in full refunded without question if not perfectly satisfactory.

Coventry Cycles,

LATEST MODELS £3.10 to £9

PACKED AND DELIVERED FREE

Active Agents wanted in each district.

MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT. 333, LIVERPOOL.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Steirstad, 617 tons, Captain A Larsen, arrived in harbour on the 30th August, from Bangkok, via Singapore with a cargo of timber.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Bulimba, 1,607 tons Captain R Butler, sailed on Monday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, and Captain W B Smith, and D Georgis as cabin and 150 deck passengers.

THE steamer Warturm, 3,127 tons Captain G Schmidt, will sail to-day for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Culna, 3,983 tons, Captain R S Maclachlan, will sail to-day for Antwerp etc, with a general cargo and Mr A J Aldis and Mr J S Dunbar as passengers.

THE steamer Barbarigo, 2,821 tons, Captain A Giacopello, sailed on Sunday for Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H M Cuthbush, sailed on Monday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus.....Capt F G Bird.....R Navy
R I M S Northbrook Comdr A.J. Marsack....R I Marine
R I M S Investigator....Lieut Thyne in charge....Survey S
R I M S Palinurus....Lieut Thyne in charge. ..Survey St
R I M S Mayo...Comdr...W B Haddleston....R I Marine
In the Stream.
R I M S Dufferin.... ...Comdr F. Dobson.....R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge Lt Comdr A S Balfour..... R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Aug. 30.

Bechuana.....2656 McClelland ...W & A Graham & Co
Britannia.....1969 Hales ....Bo & H S N Co
Blue Cross.....1959 Storm..... ....The Captain
Benze .....1899 Reid .....Shaw Wallace & Co
Dalcarch .....3031 Pearson .....W & A Graham
Gerd .....750 Anderson .....F F Campbell & Co
Loodiana.....2124 Muir..... .....M M & Co
Linga.....957 Cuthbush ....M M & Co
Madura .....1273 Bishop...(B I Dock) .....M M & Co
Nawab .....2041 Park .....T Morrison & Co
Rahmani.....1872 Geddie ...Jeddah 26-8 B & P S N Co
Shah Jehan ...2566 Webb ..... B & P S N Co
Said.....1445 ..... Bo & H S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Aug. 30.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Killin	3257	Wilson	Middlesborough	4-9	W & A G & Co
C&B City of Glasgow	4179	Rae	....Liverpool via K'chi		3-9 E Nixon & Co
H Pracsident	2086	Michalbaner	Zanzibar		2-9 A Strandes
K Dido	3127	Runton	Hull	3-9	J Finlay & Co Ltd
L Islami	3439	Hannah	Jeddah	7-9	B & P S N Co
M Markgraf	2228	Fimm	Jeddah	2-9	A Strandes
P Warturm	3127	Schmidt	K'chi	31-8	W & A Graham & Co
S Nasseri	911	LeMiere	Gulf	6-9	B & P S N Co

H W P D

Courland ..760 Ebrahim...(Repairing) Bo S N Co Ld
Indravati ....513 Fakeera...M'goa...1-9 Bo S N Co Ld
Kaveri.....553 Mahomed ..B'nagar...4-9 Bo S N Co Ld
Punjai ..552...Hooseiu ..B nagar ...1-9 Bo S N Co Ld
Satrunji .. ...547 Esmail ..K'chi ...31-8 Bo S N Co Ld
Saraswati...443 Ahmed...Marmagoa..4-9..Bo S N Co Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

4 Oronsay .....2416 Anderson...Antwerp .....4-9 and Hamburg ..T Morrison & Co
6 Strathearn... . 2845 Durdin .....Dunkirk.....31-8 W & A Graham & Co
7 King Robert...2514 Rattray...Philadelphia...N F J Finlay & Co Ld
8 Trieste...3203 Clinak ...Trieste ...1-9 A L S N Co
9 Culna...3963 Maclachlan...A'werp 31-8 M M & Co
10&11 Delta...4780 Snow...Shanghai...19 P & O Co
13 Persia...3198 Haughton...London ..25-9 P & O Co
14 Kola...510...Ramage .....P Gulf...2-9...M M & Co
15 Fakhri...2555.....Brevill.....Mauritius .....N-F...G Jeewajee & Co
16 Badric...1613...Collinsono.....Jeddah .....N-F...G Jeewajee & Co

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
30	Seirstad s	Larsen	Bangkok, Aug 9

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Barbarigo s.....	Giacopello ...	Calcutta
30	Linga s	Cuthbush	Karachi
	Bulimba s	Butler	Persian Gulf, &c
	Muzaffari s	Moloney	Zanzibar, &c

The following vessels obtained their particlearances yesterday.
Steamer Culna, Maclachlan, for Antwerp, &c.
,, Warturm, Schmidt, for Karachi.

The steamer Kola, began to load yesterday for the Persian Gulf, &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	From
22	Clan Cumming	Coast
23	Blake	Calcutta
24	Norfolk	Calcutta
25	Overdale	London
26	Clan Farquhar	Liverpool

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Lombardia, from Genoa left Aden on the 29th instant at 7 p. m. and expected to arrive in Bombay on the 4th September.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer China, left Trieste on the 27th instant, and is due here on the 18th September.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE, V. D.

Bombay, 31st August.

226.—Detail for the week ending 4th proximo.
Tuesday, Tuesday, 31st inst.—"I" Coy, Parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-15 p.m.
II "L" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-45 p. m.
Wednesday, 1st proximo.—For Recruits of "G" Coy. at the Gymkhana at 7-30 a. m.
Dress.—Drill Order, Mufti.
III "M" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-45 p.m.
III "H" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 4 p. m.
Dress—Uniform.
Thursday, 2nd proximo—"I" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-15 p.m.
Friday, 3rd proximo.—"H" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 12 noon.
II. "G" Coy. (John Connon School) Parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-30 p. m.
III. "L" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 5 p. m.
IV. All Recruits of the current season to parade at Headquarters at 6-30 p. m.
227. Rifle Matches.—The conditions of the Viceroy's Competition for 1909-1910 have been received and can be seen at Head-Quarters. The following extracts are published for information :—The Competition is open to Volunteers of all ranks. Entrance Rs. 4 to be paid to the Adjutant by the 24th September 1909. No post entries allowed. The first stage (i. e.) 200, 500 and 600 yards (aggregate) to be fired between the 1st and 31st October 1909. The total amount of prizes to be competed for in 3 stages is Rs. 5,110.

C. N. MOBERLY, Capt.,
Actg. Adjt., B. V. R.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1909.

COLD WEATHER IRRIGATION.

MR. ARTHUR HILL, C.I.E., Chief Engineer for Irrigation to the Bombay Government, writes of "the advantages of irrigation when the supply available is used for rabi or cold weather irrigation" in the latest number of the *Agricultural Journal of India*, in which he demonstrates that irrigation should be so directed as to use to the greatest advantage the supplies of water available both from the streams and from the rainfall and the rabi canals are able to rise both to the fullest extent of the storage reservoirs practicable. He foretells a great future for canals in Central India and the Deccan, if worked on the system he suggests, for rabi areas twenty times as great as the area possible if the water were devoted to perennial irrigation under wells will be encouraged and the area of perennial thus possible will be at least as great as the area of perennial to be obtained by devoting the storage entirely to that class of crop. The country generally benefits by the whole area of the rabi crops obtained. Under a perennial canal the rabi crops are abandoned and lost, but under a rabi canal the greatest area of rabi possible is obtained, under canal irrigation, and also the perennial crops in addition by the help of mills. The canal rate to be obtained from twenty acres of rabi, Mr. Hill shows us, is more than can be obtained from one acre of perennial irrigation and both the canals and the country profit by the wider distribution of the water in a rabi canal, and though the gains of a few individuals will be less than under a perennial canal, the total gains will be greater and more evenly distributed and many more people will be made prosperous. Mr. Hill lays it down that the benefits derived from perennial irrigation are so great that the damage to a few fields by water-logging is a comparatively small item in the expense of cultivation, but still it is desireable to get rid of the damage and also to avoid the waste of water. The way to do this is to sink wells and lower the sub-soil water by using it for irrigation. It may seem parodoxical, writes Mr. Hill, that the remedy for water-logging is increased irrigation, until it is realised that the increase of irrigation is not obtained by adding more water from the canal but by removing from the ground by means of wells the excess water which has been poured upon the ground from the canal. When this point is understood, that the well is taking water out of the ground and lowering the level of the subsoil water, then it will be clear that the irrigation from the well is also draining the ground, as all the water applied to the surface of a field for irrigation does not sink into the ground and the crops do not consume rain water and much is evaporated. If irrigation from wells be combined with canal irrigation, it is possible to irrigate far larger areas than by the canal water alone and if the wells are used sufficiently, it is possible to arrive at a state of equilibrium when the water withdrawn from the soil is equal to the excess percolating downwards from canal irrigation and the level of the subsoil water will remain steady.

As Mr. Hill remarks, it is clear that this desirable result cannot be obtained without the hearty co-operation of the cultivator and the co-operation can be secured and wasteful losses avoided, by working the canal as a rabi canal, giving preference to the rabi or cold weather crop. In a canal system when preference is given to rabi irrigation the area ordinarily irrigated will be that possible by the supply of water obtained in normal years; for these crops are normal, the sowing of them can be limited to suit the amount of water known to be available and as the supply is obtained during the monsoon, before the rabi crops are sown, the quantity available is known before seed is sown for rabi. The reservoirs may be then made large enough to store the supply obtainable in normal years or twice as much as the volume available in bad years and the whole of the supply can be utilised and the reservoir completely emptied. It is urged that the canal may be laid out to irrigate an area twenty times as great as the corresponding perennial canal could irrigate and crops could be assured on the area in all except the very exceptional years, which occur in the Deccan about once in twenty or thirty years, and even then a large proportion of the area can be irrigated if the canal has a supply from the Western Ghaut or some similar range of hills when the rain never entirely fails. In the few and exceptional years when the rainfall is good and timely, irrigation is not wanted, but in the Deccan these years are exceptional and as a rule irrigation is required at some period of growth. The role of a rabi canal is to ensure crops and, though the amount of help required from the canal will vary considerably, the cultivator will always have a good crop to pay the canal rates, provided that the rates are only levied on the area on which crops are matured.

The advantages of rabi canals are detailed by Mr. Hill at considerable length and he is able to show that they can easily be made more numerous. There are, as he shows us, many streams in India where the supplies, if stored, would usually be sufficient for large areas of rabi irrigation, though at times they would fail for perennial irrigation, and where, if irrigation works were constructed and worked as rabi canals, in the manner he describes, permanent prosperity could be brought to large areas now liable to frequent failure from precarious rainfall. Such works would pay handsome dividends and would, if they shared in all the benefits they confer. The rabi canal, designed to distribute the water proportionally and equally to the area commanded and to combine with it that saved from the rainfall, would change the method of cultivation from a hazardous gamble on the chances of precarious rainfall to a methodical business-like management of the facilities for cultivation with a certain return. Mr. Hill would not have these canals judged by the quantity of water used, or by the area irrigated, but by the general prosperity of the area secured when both cultivators and canals should share in the prosperity. Whether they will be constructed, according to Mr. Hill, depends mainly on whether they can be made to pay a reasonable interest on construction and also to pay the cost of maintenance. Whether they will pay will depend upon the manner in which canal rates are levied. If water-rates are paid on the area irrigated annually, or on the water issued annually, then, unless very high charges are made in times of drought or scarcity, the canals would be worked at a loss, and if it be clear that canals will be worked at a loss, there is small chance of their being made.

A PLAIN DUTY.

THE passing of the South Africa Act, without the taking of any guarantees regarding the amelioration of the conditions surrounding the Transvaal Indians, indicates the urgent necessity of adopting such steps in this country as will assist the Imperial Government to get out of the impasse in which they now find themselves, and from which, we have no doubt, they would be heartily glad to be delivered. We cannot for one moment accept the position laid down, that the action of the Transvaal in imposing upon British Indian subjects of the Crown, legislation differentiating them from their fellowmen of like status by reason of their race alone, regardless of all other qualifications, is a matter affecting solely the internal welfare of that Colony. The doctrine that the placing of a racial ban upon such men as this, and the enforcing of harsh and oppressive laws against otherwise lawful and law-abiding residents of a Colony, are matters that concern entirely the domestic policy of that Colony, is surely untenable in an Empire composed as is the British. It is easy to understand the desirability of a civilisation-barrier. A culture test is always intelligible and reasonable, and equally comprehensible is a test as to means of maintenance. But to hurl against more than half the human race, and at least three-quarters of the inhabitants of the Empire, of which the Transvaal is a comparatively insignificant portion, an insult of the kind contemplated by the Transvaal Ministers, is something that certainly appears to go far beyond the ordinary limits of domestic legislation, wherein the Imperial Government may not feel constitutionally empowered to intervene. The moment the test becomes a racial or a national one, a violation of relations within the Empire at once arises and the Central Government cannot possibly authorise a subordinate province to enforce legislation creating internal friction, or that must sooner or later embroil the British people with one or other of the great and growing Asiatic Powers. This policy of issuing challenges to the East is a suicidal one. No considerations of politics or expediency can condone it. To embark upon it shows a lamentable lack of that foresight which has been called the bed-rock of statesmanship. The policy of *laiser faire* within the Empire is on the whole an admirable one, but like many other political theories, it has its limitations. The warning contained the well-known legal maxim *sic utera tuo ut alienum non laedas* as surely applies to communities and nations as it does to individuals. And so soon as the warning is neglected, the Central Power is bound to intervene to keep the peace. It is self-Government run mad to grant to any British Colony rights which make it, as a Cabinet Minister has confessed, more difficult for the Imperial Government effectively to protest, than if the same action were taken by a Foreign Power. We need scarcely add that we have every possible respect for the principle of Colonial Self-Government, but we maintain that it would be betraying an Imperial interest of highest order to assent to such treatment as is now being meted out to the Transvaal Indians by the Government of that Colony, knowing, as we do, what must be the inevitable effect upon the three hundred millions who inhabit this vast dependency of the Empire.

BUDDHA'S DEATH AND CREMATION.

THE recent discovery of Buddha's ashes near Peshawar lends additional interest to the discussion about the time when the body of that prophet was cremated and reduced to ashes. There was up till recently a great doubt among scholars as to the year in which Buddha died, whilst the day was pretty generally accepted by them to be the full-moon day of the Hindu month Vaisakh corresponding to partly March and partly April. According to Ceylonese Buddhists their prophet died in B.C. 543, and his Burmese and Siamese followers put the event a year earlier. But both these calculations are shown to be manifestly wrong. The date of Buddha's death depends on the accession of Chandragupta and his grandson Asoka, the famous Buddhist Emperor of India. The former king came to the throne 162 years after the death of Buddha, whilst Asoka became sovereign 218 years after the demise of the prophet. Now, if we take B.C. 544 to be the date of the death, Chandragupta's reign must have begun in B.C. 382 or 381. But we know for certain from reliable Greek sources that the latter monarch must have begun his reign between B.C. 326 or 312. Thus the date B.C. 544 or 543 for Buddha's death must evidently be wrong. It is based on the reckoning of Ceylon; but this reckoning cannot be depended on, as it is not continuous from the death of Buddha, but began only at the end of the twelfth century of our Era, that is nearly seventeen hundred years after the death. This reckoning it is now proved, is mistaken by about sixty years. The late Sir Alexander Cunningham placed, towards the close of his long and distinguished career as an Indian archæologist, the death of Buddha in B.C. 478 and the beginning of the reign of Asoka in B.C. 260. Other dates have been put forward by various scholars, such as B.C. 508, 412, 388 or 380, and 370 or 368. Mr. Vincent Smith, in his recent history of Ancient India, gives it as B.C. 487, which does not tally either with his date for Chandragupta or for Asoka. Dr. Fleet, who will be remembered in Bombay as a Civilian who had devoted all his leisure to observe archæological studies, has recently applied himself to this question and in elaborate papers in the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society he enters minutely into various aspects of the subject. Some two years ago, while engaged upon the date of Kanishka, he arrived at the conclusion that Buddha must have died in B. C. 482, which was only four years earlier than the date arrived at by Cunningham and Max Muller. Since then he has continued his enquiries and in these papers he has altered the date by only one year and put it in B. C. 483. The most interesting part of his enquiry concerns the day on which Buddha died, which Dr. Fleet finds to be the eighth of the Hindu month of Kartik and not the 15th or full-moon of Vaisakh as hitherto commonly accepted. The former day has the authority of the tradition of a sufficiently ancient Buddhist seat, that of the Sarvastiverdins, and Dr. Fleet finds that it is in accordance with facts mentioned in early Bhuddist works about the death of Buddha, while the latter day fails to do this. Dr. Fleet's enquiry into the whole subject is full of learning and ingenuity and it made some impression when he announced its results, this time last year, before the scholars assembled in the Oriental Congress at Copenhagen. The day of Buddha's death would then be, according to Dr. Fleet, the 13th of October, on which fell Kartik 8th, of the year B.C. 483.

NEW MINING RULES.

THE proposed New Mining Rules are now under circulation to local authorities for report. The main points in which changes are introduced are as follows:—Exploring licences are abolished as it has been found that they do not fill any real need. They give no right of access as it is, and are not necessary. In the case of prospecting licenses the proposal is that a small fee, ranging from one anna to one rupee per acre, according to the value of mineral sought for, should be levied, irrespective of whether the land over which prospecting is to take place belongs to Government or is private property. Such fee is already levied in the case of prospecting over Government land. The reason for extending it to private land is that at present prospectors often take out licenses for areas altogether out of proportion to their needs, thereby keeping our others who might develop the country. If a fee be levied proportionate to the area reserved this abuse will terminate automatically. Prospectors will also be required to take out a certificate of approval, for which a fee of fifty rupees will be levied for one year, renewable at ten rupees per annum. Afterwards a prospector or company of prospectors, possessing this certificate of approval, will be allowed, without further trouble, to transfer mining rights to any other prospector or company of prospectors possessed of a similar certificate. This will greatly simplify the procedure in such cases and save the prolonged official investigations at the time of transfers, which have, sometimes in the past, interfered with the putting through of legitimate business. Considerable change is introduced in the case of mining leases, the royalties, surface-rent and dead-rent remaining very much as at present.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette," with the outward mails of the 20th instant, left Aden at 6 p. m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. on Friday next.

THE Town's meeting, called for this evening, on the subject of the treatment of British Indians in the Transvaal, will not be held.

WITH reference to the grievances of the signalling staff of the Indian Telegraph Department, we understand that an arrangement has recently been sanctioned whereby increments under the scale introduced on 1st July, 1908, take effect from the month in which each signaller was appointed and not from 1st July as was first proposed, it having been found that the latter arrrangement worked out unfavourably to some individuals.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

THE PREMIERS' CONFERENCE.

Federal Finances.

MYSTERIOUS LIGHTS IN THE SKY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, August 16.

THE ninth Conference of State Premiers was opened on Friday afternoon by Sir Thomas Gibson-Carmichael, the Governor of Victoria. His Excellency the Governor of Victoria trusted that the proceedings would be fraught with much good to the people of Australia. Members had come from the various State Parliaments to discuss matters of vital interest to all the States, and they would meet gentlemen whose position was such that they were entitled to express the views of the Commonwealth Government. There could be no real divergence of opinion, because nothing could be done that would advance the interests of the Commonwealth that would not at the same time advance the interests of the States. It was not for him to discuss whether past conferences had brought about the success that was desired; it was enough that members of the Conference were present by the will of the people they represented, and the discussions would be those of men who had the interests of the whole of Australia at heart. No one could be long in the country without realising the immense importance of the financial relations between the Commonwealth and the States. He was, he felt, expressing the opinion of the people of Victoria when he said that he trusted that an agreement would be arrived at. Mr. Wage said that they had been told from time to time that these conferences were excrescences and were unconstitutional, but no attempt had ever been made to put them forward as elements in the Constitution. He claimed that they had resulted in much benefit. This conference would make every endeavour to fulfil its trust, both to the Commonwealth and the States. Mr. Kidston claimed that many matters of great interest had been settled at previous conferences. Although no provision was made in the Consistuation for such conferences, yet questions were dealt with better. There was always a clear recognition of their family compact, and it was as members of that family that the Premiers had met. Finance was the crux of the position, and although the matter was complicated he saw no insuperable difficulty in an agreement being arrived at. Mr. Murray referred to the admirable broad line adopted by Mr. Wade and Mr. Kidston. The Conference decided to transmit to the Prime Minister the Hobart resolutions with a request that he would address it on the determination then arrived at. This was that the Commonwealth should return to the States three-fifths of the net Customs and Excise revenue with a minimum of £675,000, including a special payment to Western Australia.

LABOURITES AND THE CONFERENCE.

When the Senate met on Friday Mr. Millen moved that the House should adjourn over the period of the Premiers' Conference, meeting again on the 25th instant. Mr. Pearce (W. A.) opposed the motion on the ground that the Federal Parliament should not be adjourned while certain individuals, who were not elected for the purpose, dealt with questions that the Federal Parliament was specially charged with. The State Premiers had a perfect right if they thought fit, to meet and confer on questions of mutual interest, but for the Government to propose the adjournment of Parliament while such a Conference was sitting was practically placing the Commonwealth legislature in a secondary position to the Premiers' Conference. The Constitution authorised the Commonwealth Parliament to deal with the financial relationship of the Commonwealth and the States, yet the Federal Parliament was to put up its shutters while an informal gathering discussed the matter. The Senate was charged with the duty of looking after States' rights, but an attempt was being made to magnify these Premiers' Conferences into an additional Parliament. Australia already had seven Parliaments, and these Premiers' Conferences were rapidly, if informally, being construed into an eighth Parliament. The Conference showed that Mr. Deakin had suggested that finance, the extension of Federal industrial powers, immigration, and foreign relations should be discussed. The Federal Parliament was brought into existence to deal with these, and it was a reflection, especially on the Senate. He himself represented 20 times more than the number of electors in Western Australia than did the State representative attending the Conference, and he was elected specially charged to deal with these questions, while the State members had not been so elected. The debate was continued for some time, members of the Opposition generally arguing that no adjournment should take place. On a division being taken, the motion was carried by 17 votes to 13, and the House at once rose.

FEDERAL FINANCES.

After several questions had been replied to in the Melbourne House of Representatives on Friday the House went into committee to further consider the Budget. Mr. Frazer (W.A.) said that there had never been a more unsatisfactory Budget presented to the House. It was to be observed that it was read from a typewritten document, and that Mr. Deakin sat by Sir John Forrest while it was being delivered, acting alternataly as prompter and censor. It was evident that one Minister could not trust another. The Treasurer and the Prime Minister were to go into conference with the Premiers of the States, but not a word had been said as to what was to be advocated there. They knew that Sir John Forrest had formerly advocated the continuance of the Braddon section, and they should know whether he was going to do so again. The fact was that nothing would be satisfactory until the public debts of Australia, amounting to £250,000,000 were transferred to the Commonwealth. They could be much more conveniently and economically administered by a central authority. The Budget showed that Ministers were nothing more than financial muddlers. They were proposing to borrow money to meet current liability. This was a most contemptible thing to do, and there had never been a more outrageous proposal made in Parliament.

Mr. Frazer said that Mr. Fisher had proposed a tax on large estates, and a note issue, together with the nationalisation of monopolies. Whenever questions on matters of policy had been put to Ministers the reply had always been "Wait for the Budget." They had waited for the Budget, and had been given on information. On the question of defence they had now to wait for Colonel Foxton. In Australia they were faced with the position that if they wanted to preserve the country for the white races they must be prepared to defend it, yet they were told to wait for Colonel Foxton. The only thing that they had been told was that schoolboys were to be trained. He would also like to know whether it was the intention of Government to deal with the tariff anomalies during the current session. If it could be demonstrated that an industry was suffering, he would give it a duty. Proceeding, he twitted Sir John Forrest with not providing money for the construction of the Trans-Australian railway to to Kalgoorlie. Both that and the Northern Territory transcontinental railway were urgent yet not a word had been said about the financial arrangements for these. Then where was the question of the Federal? He said that he believed in the Dalgety site, but he was anxious to get away from Melbourne. If the Government expected an expenditure of £50,000, this sum should have been provided on the Estimates.

Mr. Sampson (V.) said that it must be recognised that the Commonwealth would have to dip into the Customs and Excise revenue to the extent of about £3,000,000 per annum, in addition to the one-fourth of that revenue given to the Commonwealth by the Braddon clause of the Constitution. The Commonwealth delegates to the Premiers' Conference should define this position to the Premiers. The latter would have to deal with the Commonwealth in a liberal manner in the distribution of that revenue, and so enable it to carry out the large national works and undertakings with which it was charged.

"MYSTERIOUS LIGHTS" IN THE SKY.

Residents of Victoria Park were worked up to a high pitch of excitement on Saturday by a report that mysterious lights supposed to have been attached to an airship had been seen gyrating in the sky immediately above that suburb during the previous night. Some colour was lent to this report by a telegram sent to the Government Astronomer from Pingelly stating that two mysterious lights, a few feet apart, had passed rapidly over that town travelling in a southerly direction at 7·20 on Tuesday evening. Fully a dozen people in Pingelly are said to have seen these mysterious lights, and it was thought that they might have had some connection with the lights that were seen at Victoria Park latter in the night. The matter was reported to Constable Lewis, of Victoria Park, and after having had a conversation with Mr. and Mrs. McIntosh, of Canningroad, Victoria Park, who described the nature of the lights and the way they had moved about the sky, as if they were attached to an airship he decided to report the Central Police Station. After the message had been received two constables were sent to Victoria Park to see what was the matter. Shortly before 8 o'clock last evening Constable Lewis received a message from Canning-road to the effect that the "lighted airship"—for that is what is was supposed to be—had again made its appearance, and the constable set out on his bicycle with a pair of glasses to try to get a look at the stranger. Two pressmen left the city at the same time in order to investigate the mystery, and on reaching the Victoria Park Hotel they met Constable Lewis and a number of residents. They were all gazing at a little innocent star high up in the heavens, and told the pressmen that it showed red and blue lights. The news-paper men grabbed the glasses and examined the astral speck without result, but after gazing at it until their eyes got tired they began to imagine that red and blue colours were distinguishable, and if they had gazed much longer they would have given evidence on oath to that effect. Discarding the glasses, however, they began to compare the blue and red light star with some of its neighbours, and soon concluded that they would be able to see the same red and blue lights in every star in the heavens if they only gazed at them long enough. Just at that time attention was directed to another star, which subsequently was identified as Mars, and once the glasses had been focussed on it the same red and blue colours could be seen—by looking long enough. Most of those present were inclined to the belief that it was a new and mysterious light, but it behaved so orderly that the gazers were eventually forced to conclude that it was only a star. Before leaving the vicinity the pressmen conversed with Mr. and Mrs. McIntyre, who had seen the mysterious lights the previous night. Mrs. McIntyre said she noticed them at half-past 12, and called her husband and children out to see the sight. They assert that they saw lights in the sky in the shape of a boat, some of them coloured, and that they moved rapidly across the sky. Once the lights disappeared from sight, but soon afterwards reappeared. They seemed to have been fairly close to the earth.

POSTAL PROHIBITIONS.

The Postmaster-General on Saturday, in the Commonwealth. "Government Gazette," issued nine more orders under section 57 of the Post and Telegraph Act prohibiting the transmission of letters to certain addresses. The persons and institutions named in the orders are as follow:—Barney Allen, Kalgoorlie; J. McGuiness, Kalgoorlie, Western Australia; the Keely Institute, Sydney, or 62 Hunter-street, Sydney; G. H. Norton, Sydney, or 62 Hunter-Street, Sydney; the Eucrasy Company, or 62 Hunter-street, Sydney; Carl Christopherson, Lastrade, 5 Copenhagen, Denmark; H. F. Tormay, the Monte Carlo Roulette System Syndicate, Box No. 554, G. P. O., Melbourne, or 74 Park-street, South Yarra; Watson and Gutmann, Tattersall's Club, Perth, or Brookman's Buildings, Barrack-street, Perth, Western Australia; Dr. Irving's Institute, Sydney, or 62 Hunter-street, Sydney. Undertakings having been given by the persons interested that they would not commit any breach of section 57 of the Act the Minister notified in the "Gazette" that he had withdrawn prohibition orders relating to S. Benjamin, Argyle-street, Hobart Tasmania; T Riordan, Tattersalls, Hobart; and R. Packmann, Tattersalls, Hobart.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

The late Director of Education, in a speech at the Melbourne Medical Association on Saturday said that Germany would not be in the position she was to-day if it were not for the fact that hundreds of years ago her people discovered the potency of school work. What technical education could bring about was to be seen in the medical profession. It was necessary to fill up those waste years from 14 to 16 in order that good sound technical education might be built up. That was one of the objects of the new Education Bill. When he was in Germany he saw earnest men from 16 to 60 years of age sitting down in classrooms doing purely technical work of every variety. That was what the British people had to learn, and if they did not learn it they would soon be in a very much worse position than they were now.

A.

THE execution of the murderer of the late Kotwal of Bareilly and his son took place on the 27th instant within the precincts of the Bareilly Jail. A large crowd witnessed the execution. Death was instantaneous.

THE Government of India are understood to be now considering proposals submitted to the Secretary of State, by the Bengal Nagpur Railway Company, for the extension of the contract for working that line until 1953.

*[By Telegraph to Perth, W.A.]

THE CONQUEST OF THE AIR.

MORE ACCIDENTS AT RHEIMS.

Count Zeppelin at Berlin.

ROYAL WELCOME.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 29.

At Rheims, Curtiss won the thirty kilometre speed prize, covering the distance in 26mins. 40 1-5secs.

M. Bleriot was flying this morning, when the motor exploded and the machine was hurled violently to the ground. M. Bleriot was bruised and his hands burned, but he sustained no serious injuries. The aeroplane was entirely burned.

M. Breguet also smashed his aeroplane today and was slightly hurt.

Count Zeppelin, on his airship, arrived in Berlin at 12-30 to-day and dipped the prow of vessel in salutation of the Emperor.

The church bells were rung as Count Zeppelin flew across Berlin and was cheered by hundreds of thousands of spectators.

He landed on the Tegel shooting range, where he was received by the Emperor with whom he motored to the Castle amid a popular ovation.

After lunch the Kaiser and Count Zeppelin appeared at the windows of the Castle and were welcomed with wild cheering and patriotic singing. The weather was magnificent.

LONDON, AUGUST 30.

At Rheims, yesterday, M. Farman won the passenger prize of £400 for carrying two passengers ten kilometres in 10mins. 39secs. M. Latham won the height prize of £400, attaining a height of 155 metres.

The airship "Zeppelin III" has started on its return journey.

LATER.

Count Zeppelin's airship, when returning to Friedrichshafen, broke her propeller, which pierced the envelope, and the gas escaped. Count Zeppelin landed at Buelzig in Saxony.

THE SITUATION IN YEMEN.

Rebels' Success.

SIX BATTALIONS DESTROYED.

LONDON, AUGUST 30.

The situation in Yemen is daily growing worse. The latest accounts state that the Arabs have attacked and defeated several battalions of the troops at Hadje between Hodeida and Sanaa, capturing all the guns. The correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* at Constantinople, wires that six Turkish battalions have been entirely destroyed.

THE GRECIAN ARMY.

Orderly Return to Barracks.

LONDON, AUGUST 29.

Advices from Athens state that the new Ministry has granted an amnesty to the troops. It is stated that the Crown Prince will resign the command of the Army.

LONDON, AUGUST 30.

Telegrams from Athens state that the troops have returned to barracks in the most orderly manner.

LATER.

The outbreak in Greece is due to the dissatisfaction on the part of officers with the condition of the army and the navy. They desire the exclusion of the Crown Prince and other members of the Royal family from commands and the introduction of foreign organizers.

LICENSING AMENDMENTS.

Protest from Temperance Advocates.

LONDON, AUGUST 30.

One of Mr. Lloyd-George's amendments to the licensing provisions of the Budget, permitting grocers to sell quarter-bottle flasks of spirits, has aroused strong and united protests from publicans and temperance advocates.

CALAIS MAIL ASHORE.

Passengers Carried to Land.

LONDON, AUGUST 29.

The mail boat "Nord" from Dover went ashore at Calais in a fog last night. Three hundred and forty-four passengers, mostly bound for Rheims, were landed in life-boats and on seamen's backs during the night. The "Nord" has been refloated.

CHOLERA AT AMSTERDAM.

LONDON, AUGUST 30.

A telegram from Rotterdam reports that a sailor has died of cholera near Amsterdam.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, AUGUST 29.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's. s.s. "Salsette," with the English mails of the 20th instant, left for Bombay at 6 p.m., to-day and the s.s. "India" left for Colombo and Australia at 5 p.m. to-day.

ARRANGEMENTS have been approved under which the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway will work the Nagda-Muttra Railway at cost price as a temporary arrangement from the time it is opened until the negotiations which are going on at home with the Boards of the Great Indian Peninsula and the Bombay Baroda lines for more permanent arrangements are settled.

TERRIBLE FLOODS IN MEXICO.

Twelve Hundred Drowned.

ENORMOUS DAMAGE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 29.

Disastrous floods are reported in North Mexico, resulting from the overflow of the Santa Catarina River. It is reported that 800 people are dead and 15,000 homeless.

LONDON, AUGUST 30.

The flood of the Santa Catarina River swept away half a mile of houses at Monterey, fronting on the river at midnight, and hundreds of people were overwhelmed while asleep. Four hundred bodies have already been recovered.

LATER.

The floods in North Mexico have increased to a terrible extent. Monterey is chiefly affected. Twelve hundred people have been killed and thousands arehomeless. The damage is estimated at 20,000,000 dollars.

LORD ROSEBERY ON THE BUDGET.

To Speak at Glasgow.

LONDON, AUGUST 30.

Lord Rosebery has accepted the invitation of Glasgow business men to speak on the subject of the Budget on 10th September.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

Russian Punitive Expedition.

LONDON, AUGUST 30.

Reuter wires from Tabriz that a Russian punitive expedition has captured the brigand Rahim Khan who took part in the operations against Tabriz.

HUDSON TERCENTENARY CELEBRATIONS.

England's Representative.

LONDON, AUGUST 30.

Admiral Seymour on board H. H. S. "Inflexible" will represent Great Britain at the Hudson tercentenary celebrations in New York in September, to which most of the Powers are sending warships.

THE "INDIAN SOCIOLOGIST."

Aldred Fails to Find Bail.

LONDON, AUGUST 30.

Aldred, the printer of the "Indian Sociologist," has been unable to find bail and has been committed in custody.

MURDER OF AN ABKARI INSPECTOR.

Mystery of a Police Rifle.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERHAMPORE, AUGUST 30.

Mr. Gamaswamy Aiyer, Inspector of Salt and Abkari, is reported to have been shot dead at Kanchili, Sompet, on Saturday evening while he was saying his prayers.

Four Sondis, who had recently been charged with manufacturing illicit liquor, have been arrested. The murder is stated to have been committed with a Police rifle borrowed from the Jhadupudi Station.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Line Breached at Jiaganj.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MURSHIDABAD AUGUST 30.

The branch line between Jiagunj and Bhagwangola stations has been breached. The mails and passengers are being transhipped. The goods traffic is temporarily suspended.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 30.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. J. Baker, I.M.S., is permitted to retire from the 12th instant, and Major Minogue, West Yorks, from the 3rd October.

Major Miles, 53rd Sikhs, is appointed Commandant, 51st Sikhs, and Major C. H Davies, 53rd Sikhs, is appointed Second-in-Command of that Regiment.

Major Wolfe Murray, 1st Highland Light Infantry, becomes Assistant Military Secretary to Lieutenant-General Sir B. M. Hamilton, when the latter takes over the Scottish Command.

Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell, 10th Lancers, is appointed Second-in-Command of that regiment vice Lieutenant-Colonel Fasken, appointed to command the 30th Lancers.

Captain Davis, Connaught Rangers, has been selected for appointment as a Company officer, Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

Lieutenant J. Patterson, Royal Garrison Artillery, joins No. 6 Mountain Battery.

Lieutenant Breck, 53rd Sikhs, is transferred to the 98th Infantry.

Lieutenant Campbell, Black Watch, is appointed to the Indian Army and posted to the 34th Horse.

Captain Wardrop, D. Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, is transferred to the 64th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, at Merut on promotion.

Major H. H. Tudor, 64th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, is appointed to "T" Battery, R. H. A., Amballa.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned a small railway in Rajputana from Khanpur to Chachram. The line will be constructed by the Bhawalpur Durbar.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 7th August, shows a decrease on the corrresponding week of 1908 of 210,415 maunds and Rs. 4,010 in the earnings.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE "WARATAH."

Vessels Despatched From Capetown.

London, August 14.

THE steamer "Miltiades," of the Aberdeen White Star Line, which left Fremantle for London on July 28th, and which has arrived at South Africa, has been despatched to the vicinity of the Bashee River to search for the supposed corpses. The tug "Durban," from East London, has gone on a similar mission, and the cruiser "Pandora" has left Capetown to search in the vicinity of the Aliwal Shoals. Police are patrolling the coast in watch for wreckage of dead bodies.

Capetown, August 14, 1-50 p. m.

It is officially announced that the report of the Captain of the "Insizva" that he had seen the dead bodies of the human beings off the mouth of the Bashee River is unconfirmed.

The masters of vessels which have arrived at East London state that yesterday when off the Bashee River they saw pieces of dead whale which were followed by flocks of birds.

It is also officially announced that the report of dead bodies having been washed ashore at the mouth of the Great Fish River is also unfounded.

Capetown, August 14 5-30 p.m.

An official report states that the tug "Durban" has returned to East London, whither she was despatched to investigate the report made by the captain of the "Insizva," but that nothing in confirmation of the report was discovered.

The master of the tug affirms that when off Mazeppa Bay he observed birds hovering over objects in the water which resembled the bodies of human beings. Investigations, however, revealed the fact that what had been seen was a dead skate. Otherwise than this, nothing whatever indicative of the "Waratah" was seen.

Melbourne, August 15.

Captain Bennett, ex-master of the "Loch Vennacher," still, believes that "Waratah" is safe. He is of opinion that she has drifted before the prevailing westerly and south-westerly gales, and that her high top hamper has acted as a sail.

Mr. Thomas Lookwood, Secretary of the United Insurance Company, stated yesterday that the total risk incurred by the Melbourne underwriters would not amount to more than £5,000, because they had reinsured in England by cable before the steamer sailed.

British Defences.

NAVAL PREPAREDNESS FOR WAR.

Though the "Times" considers the report of the sub-committee on Admiral Lord Charles Beresford's allegations lowers the public estimate of his judgment, some of the Unionist papers maintain that the condition of the navy during the period under review is shown by the report to have been unsatisfactory. They also point out that every member of the sub-committee is a member of the Government.

The "Daily Chronicle" affirms that nothing could be more complete than the vihdication of the Admiralty. Nevertheless the report shows that something is amiss. That, first, is uncertainty of the naval policy, and secondly, the personal feuds between officers of high rank, which, if continued, will threaten more serious dangers to the country than any which Admiral Beresford imagined.

The Prussian Ministry.

London, August 14.

Lieutenant-General von Enein, Minister for War in Prussia, has resigned owing to ill-health. General Herringen has been appointed as his successor.

The Cretan Question.

RESIGNATION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

MORE WARSHIPS OBDERED TO CRETE.

The Government of Crete have intimated their intention to resign, as owing to their failure to influence the populace of Canea, they are unable to comply with the wishes of the powers by hauling the Greek flag down from the fort at that town. More warships have been ordered to proceed to Crete, and to remove the flag unless in the meantime it is hawled down by the Cretans.

The Greek newspapers are unanimous in urging the Cretans to respect the wishes of the Powers.

THE ALIPORE APPEALS.

Mr. Das's Arguments.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 30.

Mr. C. R. Das who has now been addressing the Court for nineteen days on behalf of the appellants in the Alipore Bomb case, today took up and concluded his arguments on behalf of the two Sylhet boys, Barendro Chandra Sen and Susil Kumar Sen. He contended that though there was evidence of explosives and books relating to explosives found at Sylhet, these were things which were necessary for the manufacture of safety matches, a business in which one of them was engaged and none of the ingredients of these explosives were of the sort found in the garden. Two of the boys were contemplating a visit to Japan, one to study mining engineering and the other had in view another trade, probably the manufacture of matches. Assuming that these were explosives for the manufacture of bombs, it did not in any way connect them with a conspiracy charge. After dealing with all the other evidence against the accused he submitted that no offence had been made out against either of them. He had barely passed on to the case of Nirapada Ray when the Court rose for the day.

Counsel had five more accused to deal with and hopes to conclude his address on Wednesday.

Mr. Chakrabatty will then take a day or two over the case of his client, Indra Nath Nandi, after which Mr. Norton commences his reply on behalf of the Crown. It is anticipated that he will be almost as long.

The question of arranging for a Bench to go on with the Criminal Bench and other urgent matters on the Original Side is under consideration by the Chief Justice.

SIR FRANCIS YOUNGHUSBAND.

Proceeds on Leave.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 30.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Francis Younghusband, Resident, Kashmir, has been granted leave for 4 months and 28 days from the middle of December. Lieutenant Colonel J. Ramsay, Political Resident, Turkish Arabia, will officiate.

IT is understood that it has been decided to rescind the regulations which have been in force in Burma for several years, governing the conditions under which grants of lands are made to cultivators from Behar and Chota Nagpur desirous of settling in the provinces, as no great results have followed the concessions offered by the State. The resulting emigration has been on a comparatively small scale.

MILITARY MATTERS.

On taking Up Arms.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUGUST 13.

A TRENCHANT writer in the *Broad Arrow* this week, asks:—What is the real position of the patriotic civilian who rushes to arms for the purpose of resisting invasion? There was a time, as he says, not so very long ago, when the indolent citizen invariably replied to the reproach of those who contended that by not joining any of the armed forces of the Crown he was denying himself the stern joy of assisting to repel the possible invaders of his country, by rejoining that it would be "all right on the day," that no sooner had an invader made his appearance than the indolent civilian would become a different man; he would fly to arms in his thousands and open a hot fire at the shortest possible range. The response to this was of a disturbing character: the belated patriot was coldly informed that in the first place his marksmanship would be unlikely to be of a high character, in that he had never had any practice at service targets or even at the much-disparaged bull's-eye of happy memory, and further that, even were he a heaven-born marksman, his skill in this particular would be of small assistance to his country unless he had also learnt to drill and manœuvre, to set himself in the field, and to "arrive" where he could use his shooting powers to the best advantage. But in the second place he has been assured—and the lesson has even been rubbed into him by presentment on the stage, where, as we all know the mirror is nightly held up to Nature—that unless he belonged to some properly organised and duly recognised force, wearing a distinctive uniform, he would be liable, if he used his rifle, to be treated as a marauder and shot out of hand.

The effect of these grim warnings has not perhaps been quite what was intended; the intention no doubt was to coerce the indolent one into joining one of the recognised units of the armed forces of the United Kingdom, wherein he would be taught how to learn to defend his country to the best advantage, and where, if death unfortunately overtook him, it would at least he an honourable one in the open field rather than a disgraceful or at least an ignoble one, with his back against a blank wall. As a matter of fact however it would seem rather that the general effect of these cheerful remarks has been to cause the doubtful one to make up his mind that he will leave the defence of the country to "the other fellows," and that if an invader should unfortunately cross his path he will leave him severely alone. Under these circumstances it may perhaps be worth while briefly to point out how the matter really stands, and whether the civilian who, not belonging to any known corps and wearing no outward semblance of a Regular or of a Territorial soldier, or even of a Special Reservist is really liable to extreme penalties if he uses his rifle against an invader, whether the intention may be to do the said invader any serious bodily harm, or whether the discharge of the rifle may be the mere expression of a wish to frighten the invader back to his ships.

A VERY GRAVE RISK.

In the regulations annexed to the Hague Convention of 1907 it is laid down that "the population of a territory which has not been occupied who, on the approach of the enemy, spontaneously take up arms to resist the invading troops, without having had time to organise themselves in accordance with Article 1"—which states that an "army" must be commanded by a responsible person and be known by a distinctive mark, fixed and recognisable at a distance—"shall be regarded as belligerents if they carry their arms openly, and if they respect the laws and customs of war." The intention of this Article is evidently to prevent men from becoming soldiers when it suits them, reverting to the "role" of peaceful inhabitants when hostile forces, against which they cannot hope to contend, revisit their neighbourhood. The question then arises, What is "occupied territory"? and in Article 42 of the above-mentioned regulations it is conceded that "territory is considered to be occupied when it is placed, as a matter of fact, under the authority of the hostile army. The occupation extends only to territories where that authority is established and capable of being exercised." It may well be contended that the meaning of this article might be more clear, and that an invader may read occupation to mean whatever seems best to him at the time, but it appears generally agreed that occupation may be established by notice of it being given by placard or otherwise within the district; that when occupation is thus once established it does not automatically cease by the mere fact of the future temporary absence of the invader; so that flying columns passing through the district can well hold the inhabitants to account for disobedience of orders issued subsequently when no means of enforcing them exists, or even for resistance offered to bodies of invaders who are themselves insufficient to subdue resistance.

It will then be apparent from the above that the man, who, wearing no uniform or distinctive mark, takes up arms against an invader runs a very grave risk, since occupation of territory, at any rate from the invader's point of view, is by no means a difficult thing to establish; but at the same time it will probably be admitted by most men that the immortal Mr. Brown was certainly murdered, since there is no proof whatever that those who invaded the privacy of his home had established "occupation" by notice of any kind whether "by placard or otherwise." But then this reflection is no possible use to Mr. Brown.

FRENCH MILITARY SCANDAL

One year's imprisonment has just been most justly meted out to the prime mover of a nasty military scandal. Captain Marix, jolly, fat, and hail-fellow-well-met with everyone not a bit proud, and ever on the grin behind his great black beard, was a unique specimen of a soldier. His garrison career at Amiens, where he was stationed before coming to Paris, seems to have been chiefly spent in ineffectual attempts to make a "petits chevaux" concern pay after he had started it. His forte was getting to know people and being amiable with them, and he did this so well that stores of influencial men who seem to have known nothing about him, recommended him for some pleasant billet. The War Office, acting upon the advocacy of persons supposed to be important, in favour of a man whom his backers knew nothing about, brought him at last up to Paris, where he was given, of all posts in the world, that of judicial officer for courts-martial, answering to that of examining magistrate. This appears to have been exactly what jolly Marix wanted, and he set to business at once. His method was a cheery and amiable form of blackmail. At bars and in cafes he mixed convivially with all sorts of young men who might possibly have some bother with the military authorities. Scores of professional cyclists, anxious to get out of compulsory service at 21, when they were in their best form and making money, were befriended by him. "Don't worry, my boy, I'll get you off," he told them all. In his offices, next door to the military lock-up, he said the same thing to troopers who got into scrapes, and all agreed that they had never known a jollier captain.

But the kindest men must live, and Captain Marix found himself reluctantly compelled to ask this young cyclist for twenty pounds, that soldier in hot water for ten or five young men of means who came to him, allured by his reputation for kind-heartedness, on similar errands, for fifties or hundreds or more. In some cases he does seem to have given something for the money, but in many the young men discovered that after having paid they were in the same hot water as before, and were called upon to join their regiments just as if they had kept their bribes. Hence the scandal soon leaked out. At the trial, counsel for the defence, urged that the captain's misfortune was his kind heart, and that there was no reason why members of Parliament should enjoy a monopoly of favouritism. If in return those whom he had obliged made him presents was that his fault? Counsel, to show how universally known for his goodness Captain Marix was, read a long letter in which a Sub-Perfect who had taken the trouble to write it in vile verse, asked the Captain to extend his protection to him. The Court was amused, but, having smiled, sentenced the jolly Captain. Two lawers mixed up in the case were also convicted.

NEW ZEALAND'S DEFENCES.

Compulsory military training has many friends in New Zealand. It is, however, an expression which, coming as it does from many mouths, is apt to have many meanings. Mr. MacNab, the ex-Minister of Lands, who has been stumping the Dominion in its favour, has been defining his own view of a practicable scheme. He would take the young men of New Zealand at the age of eighteen or nineteen and give them thirty days' drill and shooting in camp in their first year and fourteen days in their second year. This sounds little enough, even as a first instalment of compulsion, but presumably all, or nearly all, Mr. MacNab's men would not be quite raw material. They would have done some preliminary work as school cadets. One notes that Mr. MacNab estimates the present New Zealand voluntary force at 13,000 on paper, but as comprising not more than 5,000 effectives. A small defence force, truly, but to them may fairly be added a considerable number of ex-volunteers and riflemen by no means too old or too rusty for active service. Estimates of the cost of establishing compulsory training in the Dominion vary from £350,000 to £1,100,000. The higher figure is based on a proposal to keep a force of 80,000 youths and 20,000 boy cadets in training in each year. At present Sir Joseph Ward and his Ministry hold a non-committal attitude on the question of compulsion. Possibly the Premier thinks that the gift of a "Dreadnought" entails enough responsibility for one financial year, without taking extended local burden on the shoulders of his Defence Department. In relation to the strenghth of armed forces of New Zealand, existing or projected, it is of interest to see that the White population at the end of March last was estimated to number 968,400. It should, therefore, reach a million in June, 1910.

WATERLOO AND MINDEN.

An amusing contrast in criticism of British martial qualities is presented by two paragraphs appearing almost simultaneously in the chief Chauvinistic papers of Berlin. Under the title "The Dear English," the *Berliner Neuste Nachrichten* prints a letter written by a Hanoverian soldier who took part in the Battle of Waterloo. It concludes: "But the worst that we had to suffer was that we had the English with us. We always had to go first under fire, but wherever there was anything to eat they were always first, and at once posted sentries in order that we might get nothing." To this the *Nachrichten* adds the laconic comment: "The old story of our dear cousins." On the other hand, the *Tagliche Zundschau* prints a letter with regard to the battle of Minden from Colonel Duvernoy, the well-known military writer, who states that the latest researches of the German General Staff have shown that while Lord George Sackville acted in open defiance of his Commander-in-Chief, "the behaviour of the British infantry was exalted above all praise." The six battalions "distinguished themselves in the highest degree. They attacked with the bayonet in conjunction with the Hessian and Hanoverian infantry, the absolutely intact French cavalry advancing against them." After quoting the opinion of the French Commander, Marshal Contades, who reported home: "I have seen what I never saw before, a single line of infantry break through three lines of cavalry and throw them into confussion," the writer of the letter continues: "The English have every reason to look back with satisfaction on the day of Minden, for their cavalry cannot be charged with the fault of its leader."

AIRSHIPS.

The Government have acculumated some highly interesting data, enabling an estimate to be formed of the additional expenditure which the advent of the airship will entail apart from the cost of construction. The data deals with the cost of hydrogen, of petrol, and oil for the working of the engines, of the airship staff, station duties, management, sinking fund, and unforseen expenses. A dirigible of the size of the Zeppelin, with 20,000 cubic yards requiring inflation, will have to be inflated twice a week at a cost calculated on six months' working in the year, of £2,310 per year. Petrol and oil for the engines of 150 horse-power will be £1 10s. per hour, or £2,160 per year. The airship staff, which will consist of a captain, at a pay of £400, two steersmen at £250 each, and four engineers at £150, will make an addition of £1,500. Then £10 is reckoned for every descent, or an annual total £1,200. Management will mean another £1,000 and unforseen expenses at £1,500. Finally, a sinking fund will be necessary, based on the calculation that an airship of the Zeppelin type will last about four to five years and that damage, repairs, insurance, and possible total must be taken into consideration. Payment, therefore, cannot be prudently extended for more than two years, which makes a sinking fund necessary of £15,000.

THE CIVIL SERVICE BALL AT POONA.

Successful Function.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 30.

The annual Civil Service Ball came off at the Gymkhana Club to-night and as usual was a brilliant success. Between four and five hundred attended.

The guests were received by Sir John and Lady Muir-Mackenzie and by the members of the Ball Committee, consisting of Mr. Carmichael, Mr. Erbhoven, Mr. DuBoulay, Mr. Robertson and Mr. Arthur. The ladies who helped to decorate the place were Lady Muir-Mackenzie, Mrs. DuBoulay, Mrs. Crump, Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. Carmichael, Mrs. Drew, Mrs. Arthur, and Mrs. Lamb. Two Bands were in attendance, viz, the Northamptons and the 80th Carnatics.

THE MAKING OF A MOTHER.

"A woman who found life heavy until she learned how to live it" writes to "Collier's":—I have done my duty by posterity. I have borne more than the theoretical four children. I have met and struggled with the problems of maternity, and to my satisfaction I have solved one at least. I will tell you.

I am young and poor, healthy and happy. Every day I have to work hard in the rearing of my family and the caring for my house; yet I never have "the blues," and my children are mentally and physically all that I wish them to be. But circumstances were not always so, and until I determinded upon my present course of living, I was a tired overworked, discouraged woman, who had grown to consider marriage about the worst possible of institutions.

Matters grew bad gradually, for when I was first married I had no very definite ideas about anything except that, of course, I had secured for my helpmeet about the finest man on earth. I did not formulate this opinion, because to me the fact was so very evident; to think otherwise was impossible.

THE ENDLESS TOIL OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

Children came frequently—one a year for several years—and almost before I knew it conditions had so altered that I saw nothing in life with the same eyes with which I had seen the world a few years before. My life was spent in one long doing of uninteresting things, ugly things, and, I now see, unnecessary things. From early morning until late at night I cooked and scrubbed, washed and ironed, mended and sewed, and waited on children, with never an hour for anything else, until all the joy departed from existence, and I became the mere machine which did the work; a machine self-oiling and self-regulating, and wo be unto that machine if a cog ever slipped.

All about me I saw other women even as myself—women who, a few short years before had been fresh, pretty girls, ready to laugh and take life lightly, but now broken, middle-aged women, old before their time, eternally busy in the treadmill of motherhood. Some of these women had children who were grown—daughters who had married and started on the same weary round. Others had little ones but all seemed equally enslaved to the washtub the sewing-machine, the dishpan, and ironing-board. We never went anywhere—we women—for what pleasure can a mother have if she must take four or five children with her—or what pleasure have the children either, for that matter? Our clothes were hopelessly out-of-date, because we had so few chances to wear what we owned that garments never grew shabby, and with a family to look after, and little money where is the mother whose conscience would allow her to buy a new gown while she possessed one "just as good as new"? We had small time for personal adornment of any kind.

Personally, it was not so much the drudgery which I hated, for I could have willingly done any of this, but it was so everlasting and I began to feel so utterly worn out, that my ideals were smothered to death in the avalanche of petty things which continually descended upon me.

The children, for example. Before I ever bore "one" I wanted a large family, and looked forward with joy to having them grow up around me. I was domestic in my tastes, and each child had been welcome. Bearing them had seemed no special drain upon my vitality, but now that they were here, and all too young to be of any help to me, I found so much to do for their physical needs that I had no time to give to their spiritual. After they were dressed and placed at play, I spent the remainder of the day in washing and ironing for them, mending for them, cooking their food and bathing them. I felt relieved when they were in bed at night, so I could sit quietly and sew during the evening. But this was not at all as I had intended life to be, and so far as personal communion with them was concerned, I simply never had time to be interested in the things which interested them. I felt somehow that I was a failure here, although nearly all the women I knew trudged the same routine.

I had given up so much. Once I had been fond of reading, but now I never had time for it. There were too many stockings to darn. Before I married I had even cultivated a talent to the extent of earning some money, besides affording me a great joy in the working. Now I was becoming stupid; I felt it. I had altered so imperceptibly and by such slow degrees that I had not known when the change began. However, I felt it none the less keenly.

As for my husband—sometimes, of an evening, as he sat reading, I would look up from my sewing and regard him curiously, wondering whether he realized how things were with me or not. He always looked so prosperous and rested. I knew I was getting thin, and thought with dread of approaching wrinkles. I found we could not talk to each other as we once had done. He not only read books and magazines, but the daily newspapers and he knew all about topics of which I never even heard. When one of the children had the croup it was I who worked through the still hours of the night, for, as he explained, he had to be at the office all day, and he must have his sleep. And yet I do not think he was more selfish than other men. I asked some of my neighbours who took care of their babies during the night, and every one of them answered in surprise: "Why I do, of course. Fred [or Tom, or Dick, or Harry] has to attend to business during the day. He can't do without his sleep."

Then he went to the city, to the theatre, and other places, while I stayed at home with the children. "We can't both go," he said once, "but there's no use in both of us staying at home. It's too bad a woman can't run about at night alone." Later he went as a matter of course, while I stayed at home and sewed, or ironed a few pieces which had been left over, or put the clothes to soak, or "set my sponge," or employed myself with other diverting occupations. Yet before marriage I had ridden and rowed and walked and danced and been full of the joy of life. An aged uncle of mine had opposed marriage, owing to unfortunate matrimonial experiences of his own; and prenuptially he had warned me. "I'll tell you," he said with conviction, "getting married ain't what it's cracked up to be!" I began to think something like this, yet I was just enough to ask myself sternly: "Are you also a failure as a wife?"

THE REVOLT FROM DRUDGERY.

But the small straw which broke the camel's back and set me thinking along the line of ultimate salvation finally fulfilled its mission. I had risen at four o'clock that morning, and three long lines of clothes showed how the hours had been spent. Between bowing over steaming suds and wringing clothes, I had attended to children's wants and prepared the noon meal. My tubs were not yet emptied when my husband came in. I asked him please to help me empty the tubs, which had to be carried the length of the yard. He looked down at his feet. "Oh, I don't believe I can," he said; "I might splash water on these trousers. Can't you—ah—empty them yourself by carrying the water out in buckets?" And this was the man with whom I might have to live for forty or fifty years! I told him I could empty the tubs as he suggested, and he looked pleasantly relieved.

After he left the house at noon I emptied them, and with each heavy bucket I carried my rebellion grew. When the dishes were washed I let the other work go, and went off by myself to reason things out. I reviewed the past years, and I saw I had done too much. Too much work and not enough play. And yet I could not see just where I could have left anything undone, Motherhood had seemed, before I entered it, the noblest profession in life, afterward it had seemed paltry, petty, burdensome, and scarcely worth while at all. I wondered if any man ever found his profession as unexpectedly irksome. But then, assuredly no man ever worked twenty four hours a day at any chosen work. Why, even a musician, if compelled to labour thus, would smash his grand piano with an ax, or lay the most beloved violin upon the fire? It was absurd to expect any woman, no matter how devoted, to give every minute of her life to her home and children, and yet keep in a proper condition to do her work well!

SYSTEMATIZED WORK—RECREATION.

I never for a moment, then or since, departed from the original premise that motherhood is essentially woman's great profession. No matter what economists, agitators, suffragettes, or anti-suffragettes may say, the one great incontrovertible fact is that women must bear the children, and the rearing follows naturally. But if a man, in his capacity of breadwinner, has his leisure for rest and development, why should the old saw be true: "Man's work's done from sun to sun, but woman's work is never done."

Thinking about it, I saw another meaning to this and admitted that woman's work could never be done, and that I did not want mine ever to be done while life lasted; but that woman's work did not necessarily mean the scrubbing of floors and the ironing of clothes. Should not a part, and a large part, of my work lie in keeping myself fresh and happy and companionable to my husband and children?

During the following days I slowly formulated plans which have borne the test of now these many years. By a process of elimination I have learned to do the essential things and to let the non-essentials go—or wait—and I've found they wait well enough. Nothing keeps like work; and a pile of mending or a basket of ironing will sometimes stand for days, in good weather, while I am doing something to entertain myself and the family.

Women in this town do not keep servants, yet when I first began my new order of things I had no difficulty whatever in getting a middle-aged woman, who knew as much about children as I did, to come in for a few hours and stay with mine, either in the morning, if I chose to take that as my portion of the day, or in the evening, if the latter suited me better.

I systematized my work as well as I could. Nine hours a day is enough for any one to labour, and this limit I set upon myself. If the morning is bright and sunny, and I can arrange my housework, I row on the river or go for a ride; if late afternoon suits better for my walk or row or ride, I go then. Life has opened up limitless opportunities to me since the change began. I am more interested in my children when I am fresh from a long walk in the cold air. Their pranks, of which I once complained, and for which they were punished, I now regard with toleration and amusement. They are a source of constant joy to me.

I can't see now why I was blind so long. All those years I knew the river flowed not far away, and that a boat might be had for the taking; that the willows grew tall and thick along the winding banks, and that it was but a few minutes out of the busy little town into the perfumed mystery of the woods; but I was too busy washing windows to look through them. I was well aware of the straight white roads stretching away in every direction, and that a good saddle horse might be hired for half a dollar; that my husband had time to ride with me when he chose. Yet I had let the long hazy days of many an autumn pass without this pleasure because I was doing "fall house-cleaning," or else making grape jelly. I remembered the time when, as a girl, I had thought nothing of a ten-mile walk over the Tennessee hills; but all these years in the little Western town had been allowed to pass with never a long walk, until my muscles had grown flabby and weak.

I began to arrange my hair becomingly, and to dress in the fashion, albeit simply. Every morning, after breakfast, I stopped and read the paper, whether I had time or not. My husband did not seem to observe any change any more than he had seemed to observe the previous existing conditions. But it was not long until he suggested that we go to the theatre together, adding that he supposed we could get Mrs. Burton to stay with the children. And did I say, as I would have said a few months earlier that I had to iron to-morrow I let the ironing wait until the following day, in order not to be tired when we went to the play. This was the first time I had seen the inside of a theatre for years, but it was not the last time.

A NEW COMPANIONSHIP.

My husband and I read the same books and find a great deal to talk about together. My house looks as well as it did before the great revolt yet I do not wash the windows once in several months; no book is dusted except when I want to read it, or during the annual upheaval in the spring. I have learned the fine art of shirking. I iron those pieces which show that they've been ironed, and those which do not I let go. I feel fresh and young, and I find it surprising how little trouble the children are—how delightful at all times. If everything were done which I see could be done, it would keep several women busy all the time; yet I know that my house is a livable, comfortable sort of place, and that there is no actual dirt in it. I am a companion for my husband, where once there was no companionship. I am better equipped for the rearing of children than I was when I frazzled my nerves away with the blue million things which bow down any woman if she succumbs to them.

ST. ANDREW'S COLONIAL HOMES.

THE following circular has been sent to all who have occasionally subscribed to St. Andrew's Colonial Homes, Kalimpong, and we heartily recommend the appeal to our readers. For the support of the children in the Homes voluntary contributions to the amount of not less than forty thousand rupees (Rs. 40,000) per annum are required. Subscriptions may be sent to Kalimpong, (cheques and money orders being made payable to the Acting Honorary Superintendent) or to the Treasurers of the several Local Committees of the Homes, namely:—Calcutta—T. McMorran, 2 Canning Street; Bombay—D. M. Inglis, Pabaney House; Allahabad—G. P. Boys; Jubbulpore—Mrs. Downing, Burn's Court; Cawnpore—T. Smith, Bank of Allahabad, Ltd.

"Dear Sir,—May I write to you as to one who has been a subscriber to this Institution and ask you to be good enough to consider again its work and its needs which have continuously grown since this enterprise on behalf of the children of the Domiciled Community was first undertaken eight years ago.

We have now 10 cottages, 300 children, and a school, and a staff of 40 workers nearly all of whom are from the Homeland. I am temporarily here during a visit to India, taking the place of Dr. Graham, the Founder and Honorary Superintendent, who is on a voyage, under medical advice, to Australia and New Zealand, where he hopes to facilitate the emigration of children trained here; and as I have no part in making the Homes what they are I am free to say—and I speak from knowledge of similar institutions in most countries of the world—that the Homes are eminently worthy of sympathy and support, and that if you are led to contribute again to their maintenance, you will be taking part in a successful effort to solve one of the most pressing problems of this country."

TALKING MUCH AND SAYING LITTLE.

It is indeed wonderful in these latter days of civilisation, when life everywhere is so strenuous, writes the Adelaide "Chronicle" that the chief personages of the community—as no doubt our legislators consider themselves to be—should be content to talk so much and say so little. Sermons have everywhere been shortened indeference to the public opinion of congregations, and the oration of an hour in length, which was once so frequent an experience from the pulpit, is now a thing of the past. Newspapers have found that the public will not read long articles. Novelists of to-day have found that it is hopeless to expect the buyers of their books to persevere to the end of stories which in the days of Dumas and Dickens were but of average length. On the hustings aspirants for Parliamentary honours arrange that their harangues shall be interspersed with songs, and political organizations have substituted the social, with its alternation of eloquence and harmony, for the ponderous addresses which once were in vogue. In the halls of legislature alone the idea seems to be prevalent that, as the Pharisees thought of old, a man shall be heard by reason of his much speaking. In olden times, when the great body of the citizens of a State had to be educated by the leaders of public movements, it was perhaps necessary for the chosen teachers to spend hours over an address. But nowadays, by means of newspapers, pamphlets, and the like, the men and women whose business it is to vote at Parliamentary elections are in the main as well up in the intricacies of questions of public interest as are their representatives. Indeed, missions for the instruction of members of Parliament in various subjects very nearly affecting the proper transaction of their political business are not infrequent. Under all these circumstances it seems strange that the Parliaments of the States and the Commonwealth should be about the only institutions which are not affected by the popular desire for brevity and directness. One does not need a treatise to enlighten him as the fate of everyday political life. "A nod is as good as a wink to a blind horse," it is said, and it is not very likely that mild expostulation will have much effect upon a member of Parliament full of his subject, and with desire and opportunity to pour out his information, with a certainty that a certain proportion of his colleagues will be compelled by the forms of the House to stop and listen to him, to say nothing of the equal confidence that a more than adequate report of his utterances will be circulated among the long-suffering electors. But, all the same, it is perhaps well to hint to these verbose gentlemen that their constituents would be just as pleased with them if on occasion they resisted temptation and left unsaid the high sounding platitudes which are so easily said.

SPORTING NEWS.

COCOANUT DAY CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Byculla Club.

WIN FOR THE GYMKHANA.

The important annual fixture between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Byculla Club came off yesterday and provided a very interesting game. The Byculla combination was much weaker than the one which took the field last year, the most notable absentee being M. R. Jardine. The Bombay Gymkhana were equally handicapped by the absence of Milne.

The match was interesting enough at the start, but it soon developed into a one-sided affair, the Byculla Club being out-played in all the departments of the game. Their innings was a mere procession to and from the wickets, five of their batsmen failing to score a single. Aston was the only one who entered double figures, and, but for his useful and timely contribution, the Byculla Club score would have been poorer still. The majority of the visitors seemed to be completely out of form and Aston was the only one who met the Gymkhana bowling with confidence.

The distinctive feature of the day's batting was the fine innings of Powell, who at last seems to have found his form. He contributed 81 to the Gymkhana total of 194. His contribution included nine 4's. Though the weakness in attack of the visitors detracted a little from the merit of his batting, still he played a fine innings which was unmarred by a single faulty stroke. Going in first he was sixth man out and was loudly cheered on his return to the pavilion. The next top-scorer for the Gymkhana was Sprott, who was in quite an aggressive mood and who ran up his 47 in a very short time by free and vigorous hitting. His innings was, however, not quite faultless, as he made a couple of faulty strokes and was missed before he had scored a single. The other double-figure scorers were Hearson and Reid who scored 27 and 26 respectively. The Gymkhana responded with 194 to the Byculla Club's total of 37 and thus won the match by 157 runs. Christie and Phillips carried off the bowling honours of the day, securing the fine analysis of 6 wickets for 20 runs and 4 for 17 respectively.

THE PLAY.

The Byculla Club winning the toss elected to bat and sent in Elliott and Burney to face the bowling of Christie and Phillips. The innings opened disastrously for the visitors, as Christie with the fourth ball of his initial over sent back Elliott before a single run had been scored, (0-1-0). Aston joined Burney. The total reached six only, when Burney was out to a catch by Montgomery off Phillips (6-2-0). The prospects looked gloomy for the Byculla Club, as, shortly after they lost also Turnball who had just come in (7-3-0). Muirhead went in but he too was soon sent back to the pavilion, Phillips finding his middle stump (8-4-0). All the batsmen had so far failed to break their duck, except Aston who was doing the scoring all the time. Wimbush who was the sixth man in, made a quartette and then succumbed to a fine ball off Christie (11-5-4). R. G. Campbell assisted Aston, who, after he had made 13, was caught in the slips by Sanderson off Phillips (17-6-13). Cadell was the eighth man in. He, with Campbell, took the total to 24 when the former was out to a beautiful catch by Vines off Christie (24-7-7). Hogg went in, but he too like the majority of his colleagues returned to the pavilion without scoring a single (24-8-0). Gillum joined Campbell, who shortly after, was caught by Powell off Phillips (33-9-4). Millett, who was the last man in, scored a triplet and was then stumped by Sprott off Christie, the Byculla Club innings thus terminating with the total at 37.

The Bombay Gymkhana sent in Christie and Powell, the Byculla Club attack being entrusted to Hogg and Elliott. Christie had the misfortune to be caught in the very first over being caught in the slips by Turnball off Hogg (0-1-0). Sprott joined Powell, and the batsmen notwithstanding the several changes in bowling, soon passed the Byculla Club score. The batsmen hit out and soon sent up the half century. They added three more decades, when Gillum broke through Sprott's defence (81-2-47). E. C. Reid joined Powell who shortly after sent up the first century, and a little later telegraphed his own half century by hitting Elliott to the eastern boundary. The batsmen had completely collared the bowling and boundaries became the order of the day. Three more decades followed, and the total stood at 135, when one of Hoggs' deliveries breaking in from the leg completely beat Reid. The retiring batsman had made 26 which included four 4's (135-3-26). Commander Vines, the Gymkhana Captain, joined Powell, but was soon out to a catch in the slips by Gillum off Elliott (142-4-1). Phillips, the new-comer, followed, being clean-bowled by a beatiful ball off Elliott (147-5-0). Hearson, who partnered Powell, skied a ball off Elliott at mid-field, but was missed, and the telegraph board showed 150. Powell, who had been playing a fine game, then hit a ball off Hogg to long-field and was beautifully held by Campbell (161-6-81). Stileman joined Hearson, who hit Elliott over the southern boundary. But in the next over, Hearson was caught by Elliott off Hogg, his short stay at the wickets realising 27 as the result of free driving (191-7-27). Montgomery who was next in was soon caught by Wimbush off Elliott (192-8-1). Two of the Gymkhana players being absent, the innings terminated with the total at 192. The Gymkhana thus won the match by 155 runs. The scores:—

BYCULLA CLUB.

R E A Elliott, b Christie	... ...	0
A R Burney, c Montgomery, b Phillips...	...	0
A H S Aston, c Sanderson, b Phillips...	...	13
G Turnball, c Phillips, b Christie	...	0
A Muirhead, b Phillips	... ...	0
O C B Wimbush, b Christie	... ...	4
R G Campbell, c Powell, b Phillips	...	4
P R Cadell, c Vines, b Christie...	...	7
M N Hogg, c Stileman, b Christie	...	0
S J Gillum, not out...	... ...	6
G P Millet, st Sprott, b Christie	...	3
Extras	... ...	0
Total	...	37

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

E E Christie, c Turnball, b Hogg	...	0
S N Powell, c Campbell, b Hogg	...	81
F L Sprott, b Gillum...	... ...	47
E C Reid, b Hogg	... ...	26
Comdr Vines (Capt), c Gillum, b Elliott...		1
G C Phillips, b Elliott	... ...	0
L F Hearson, c Elliott, b Hogg	...	27
C G Stileman, not out	... ...	7
E G Montgomery, c Wimbush, b Elliott...		1
Extras ...	...	4
Total	...	194

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

BYCULLA CLUB.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Christie	7	20	0	6
Phillips.........	7	17	1	4

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Hogg.............	13	68	0	4
Elliott	12	66	1	3
Gillum	4	27	0	1
Aston...	2	17	0	0
Muirhead	2	12	0	0

BOMBAY GYMKHANA "B" TEAM Vs. BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST C. C.

The above match was played yesterday. The following are the scores:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA "B." Team.

E P Cudlip, run out...	... ...	1
F Ware, c b Murrey ...	... ...	1
H Blair, c Shroff, b Forbes	... ...	10
K F Franks, c Wadekar, b Prabhavalker		21
C W Beadell, b Prabhavalker...	...	0
R C Eberhardie, b Prabhavalker	...	5
R C Lowndes, b Marathe	... ...	5
H P T Latty, b Prabhavalker ...	...	0
R H Syer, c Murrey, b Marathe	...	6
C E M raden, run out	... ...	0
J T Vernon, not out ...	... ...	0
Extras	... ...	1
Total	...	50

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Bowler	O.	R.	M.	W.
Prabhavalker	9	17	0	4
Murrey ...	2	9	0	1
Forbes ...	2	18	0	1
Marathe ...	4	10	1	3

IMPROVEMENT TRUST C. C.

Forbes, b Eberhardie...	... ...	1
Prabhavalker, b Blair	... ...	33
Murrey, c Ware, b Cudlip	... ...	2
E B Barucha, b Cudlip	... ...	4
D D Barucha, run out	... ...	2
Byramjee, l b w b Eberhardie ...	...	7
Marathe, c Satlej, b Syer	... ...	1
Fisher, c Blair, b Syer	... ...	4
Shroff, b Syer	... ...	8
J F Watson, b Blair	... ...	0
Wadekar, not out	... ...	0
Extras	...	4
Total	...	66

MOHAMEDAN CRICKET CLUB vs. YOUNG HINDUS C. C.

This match was played at the Mohamedan C. C.'s ground on Sunday and resulted in win for the Mohamedan C. C. by 13 runs.

Scores:—

YOUNG HINDU C. C.

M A Kilakeker, run out	... ...	1
G M Gourasker, b Edroos	... ...	5
V V Talpade, b Edroos	... ...	0
S M Dalvi, c Contractor, b Papa	...	18
A H Kirtiker, b Edroos	... ...	1
B M Dalvi, b Edroos...	... ...	0
W B Kirtiker, b Papa	... ...	8
N B Mehta, b Papa ...	... ...	0
R B Kirtiker, b Edroos	... ...	5
K N Dharimer, c and b Papa ...	...	17
B V Navalker, not out		
Extras	... ...	3
Total...	...	58

MOHAMEDAN C. C.

M Ebrahim, c and b Kirtiker ...	...	2
Y Ghansar, run out ...	... ...	17
K Contractor, c and b Kirtiker		6
Munshi Farocki, st ...	... ...	20
Shaik Edroos, b Mehta	... ...	3
Shaik Papa, b Mehta ..	... ...	1
Vali Ahmed, run out...	... ...	5
M Ismail, b Kirtiker...	... ...	1
S Dawood, c and b Kirtiker	... ...	2
S Husein, not out ...	... ...	4
Shaik Ali, b Mehta ...	... ...	2
Extras	... ...	8
Total	...	71

FOOTBALL.

Bombay Rugby Tournament.

WEST RIDINGS vs. LEICESTERS.

In the second round of the Bombay Rugby Tournament the West Riding and the Leicester Regiments played a level but rather dull match at the Cooperage. The game was never opened out, and consisted mainly of scrimmaging and long kicking to touch by the backs. The Leicesters were rather better at forward but the West Ridings, whenever their forwards, sent out the ball, were well served by their halves, and their backs were faster and quicker to get rid of the ball than those of their opponents.

After a long series of line-outs there was some scrimmaging in the Yorkshire twenty-five till Crampton relieved by sending the ball nicely to touch. Chapman and Ryan then made a dangerous run on the left, but Hougham cleared well, and an attempt at a dropped goal by Ryan just afterwards was smartly charged down by a centre three-quarter. Then Ryan with a beautiful kick found touch well within the Leicesters' twenty-five, and for some minutes the Leicester backs had an anxious time till a free-kick relieved the pressure. Play remained near the centre for some time till Turner had a drop at goal which barely missed and Ryan with a similar shot was wide by inches only. The West Ridings had had the better of the game, but neither side had been able to score when the whistle went. Half-time.

	Pts.
West Ridings..........................	0
Leicesters...............................	0

For some time at the opening of the second half the Leicesters did what pressing there was; but were rarely dangerous. Ryan for the Yorkshiremen got away well but was smartly tackled by Liddell. Ryan, however, got off again and made a fine run nearly to the line. With the back on him he passed to Chapman, and the latter though tackled by Hougham on the line, scored a good try, Ryan failed with the kick. Chapman just afterwards took a free kick from almost the same position, but the ball fell short and Cooper cleared nicely to touch. The only good round of passing during the match came from the Leicester backs when the ball coming out from a scrimmage near the centre was sent right across their three-quarter line. Hyde, however, stuck to the ball two long instead of passing back to Liddell, was brought down by Hougham. Twice after this the Leicester backs, made good attempts for a dropped goal but just missed on both occasions. Result:

West Ridings (1 try)	3
Leicesters..	0

TEAMS:—

Leicesters.—Back, Hougham; three-quarters, Cooper, Dooley, Liddell and Hyde; halves, Gregory and Cooper; forwards, Weir, Hadley, Norman, Brewin, Ashbury, Martin, Webb and Green.

West Ridings.—Back, Crampton; three-quarters, Simpson, Chapman, Ryan and Turner; half-backs, Wilson and Morris; forwards, Webster, Wormald, Widdop, Lister, Gatacre, Shaw, Stokes and Haigh.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

There was no match yesterday between the Y. M. C. A and the Hornets, as the latter could not get together a team.

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. "Trieste," Sept. 1.

The following is the list of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Trieste," to-morrow, from the Victoria Dock No. 8. The medical inspection of the Saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock No. 8 to-morrow, at 9 a. m. sharp. Deck passengers and Native servants must be at the Port Health Disinfecting Station, Frere Road near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit to-morrow, at 7 a. m. sharp:—

Arnold, Mr and Mrs F
Aspis, Mrs R
Aspis, Miss
Bamjee, Mr
Chatterjee, Mr
Dahmen, Mr P
Fischer, Mr J
Hennessey, Mr H
Konermann, Mrs and child
Lehnhardt, Mrs and 2 children.
Leigh, Mr C
Maier, Mr M
Manoher Lal, Mr
Mohir Bey
Moola A Ebrahimjee, Mr
Marseille, Mr and Mrs.
Puslat, Miss A
Stares, Mr and Mrs W G
Suleman, Mr and Mrs and infant.
Tandy, Capt and Mrs
Wilson, Mr

Irrigation and protective works with the object of arresting the deterioration of rice lands in Burma include the dredging and widening of the Yandoon Creek, the reopening of the Pantanaro River, an extension of the Shwelaung embankment and the construction of a bund for keeping sea-water out of certain lands in the Pyabon district.

It is stated that the Admiralty contemplate some of its former importance as a naval station. Members of the board will shortly visit Falmouth to consider, among other matters, the mooring accommodation for torpedo craft, the site of a proposed coaling depot, and the berthing place for a guardship to be selected from the reserve at Devonport. Ever since the withdrawal of the training ship "Ganges" from Falmouth, efforts have been made to get the port again recognised for naval purposes, and its suitability as a station for torpedoes and submarines has frequently been urged on the authorities.

When George Pilotelle was sentenced at the London Sessions to two years' imprisonment for burglary it was stated that he had committed fourteen burglaries in two months in a radius of a mile and a half.

THE AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS.

BLACKPOOL MATCH DRAWN.

After three days' heavy scoring the match played at Blackpool between the Australian cricketers and a team drawn from Essex, Leicestershire, and Surrey ended in a draw on Aug. 14. On Friday night when stumps were drawn the Australians had lost seven wickets in their first innings for 312 runs in response to the big score of 567 put together by the home team. Following on in a minority of 255 runs the Australians easily saved the game. Chiefly as the result of a brilliant innings by Trumper and a sound game by McAlister, the score at the drawing of stumps was 390. the Australians then being 135 runs to the good with three wickets still in hand.

In the Australians' first innings yesterday Hartigan and Carter made such a fine stand that the score was 130 before the first wicket fell. The century was scored in the fast time of 45 minutes, Hartigan hitting well all round the wicket and reaching his half-century in 38 minutes. Carter also gave a sound exhibition of batting before being out lbw to King. 1—38—130.

With the score unaltered Hartigan was stumped for a brilliant innings of 88, scored in 55 minutes, and which included 17 fourers. 2—88—130.

McAlister and Ransford were next together, but with the addition of 12 runs the lefthander was caught by the wicketkeeper, standing back to Buckenham, off the second ball he received. 3—4—142.

Gregory played a ball from Buckenham on to his wicket before reaching double figures. 4—9—160.

With McAlister and Trumper together runs came at a great pace, and the second century appeared after the innings had lasted only an hour and three-quarters. Trumper gave a chance at the wicket when two, and after scoring 49 in 40 minutes by brilliant cricket, including six boundary hits, he was caught at slip 5—49—249.

McAlister was the next to go. He scored half-a-century in 75 minutes, and hit six fourers. 6—50—252.

Noble was joined by Hopkins, and 30 runs were added before a brilliant left-handed catch by Vivian Crawford brougt about the latter's dismissal. 7—14—282.

Noble and O'Conner then played out time, the score at the drawing of stumps being 312 for seven wickets, Noble 42 and O'Connor 4. The Australian captain was missed in the slips by Douglas off the Essex fast bowler when 18.

The match was resumed to-day in dull weather before a moderate attendance, the wicket being still in good order. Noble added a single, and was then caught by the wicketkeeper standing back to Buckenham. Noble was batting 65 minutes. 8—43—314.

O'Connor was caught in the slips off the fast bowler, and Whitty fell to a catch in the same quarter, off the bowling of Jayes, and the innings closed for 326. Jayes, and Buckenham, the two fast bowlers, each secured four wickets.

The Australians followed on with Hartigan and Carter. The latter gave Reeves a lefthanded chance in the slips when one, and was also missed by the bowler, Buckenham, off a skier, when 27. After adding 10 he skied another ball and was caught at mid-off. As the result of half-an-hour's play the score stood at 49. 1—37—49.

Four runs later Hartigan was bowled by Buckenham. 2—14—53.

McAlister and Ransford were next together, the attendance by this time numbering 2,500. Ransford batted vigorously for 30 before falling to a catch. 3—30—103.

McAlister, who was giving a sound exhibition and making some find cuts, was joined by Gregory, but the latter was caught at the wicket after scoring a dozen. 4—12—138.

At the tea adjournment the score was 208 for four wickets, McAlister being 72 and Trumper 39. When the game was resumed there were 4,000 people present. McAlister's faultless innigs of 85, compiled in 135 minutes, and including one six and seven fours, was closed by a ball from Douglas which hit the wicket. 5—85—252.

Trumper (71) was partnered by Noble, and reached his century after batting 90 minutes. Noble made 36 in 35 minutes, and was then caught by Vivian Crawford. 6—36—345.

Just upon the call of time Trumper was bowled by Reeves for a chanceless innings of 150, made in 115 minutes. His chief hits were one six, one five, and 24 fourers. Hopkins carried out his bat for 21, and the score at the close was 390 for seven wickets, the match thus ending in a draw. Buckenham and Reeves were the most successful bowlers for the combined team.

Following are the scores:—

ENGLISH ELEVEN.

First Innings.

A E Knight, c McAlister, b O'Connor	...	162
J W Douglas, c Gregory, b O'Connor......		102
J H King, c Carter, b Hopkins	...	56
C McGahey, b Noble...	... ...	24
J N Crawford, c Ransford, b Hopkins	...	60
V F S Crawford, b O'Connor ...	...	35
S Coe, c Noble, b Hopkins	... ...	8
W Reeves, c and b O'Connor	... ...	37
T Jayes, b O'Connor...	... ...	36
C P Buckenham, c and b O'Connor	...	0
J Shields, not out	... ...	14
Sundries	...	33
Total	...	567

Bowling Analysis.—Noble, 1 for 48; Hopkins, 3 for 106; Whitty, nil for 63; O'Connor, 6 for 210; Trumper nil for 66; Gregory, nil for 35; Ransford, nil for 10.

AUSTRALIA.

First Innings.

R Hartigan, st Shields, b McGahey	...	88
H Carter, l-b-w, b King	...	38
P McAlister, c Shields, b Jayes...	...	50
V Ransford, c Shields, b Buckenham	...	4
S E Gregory, b Buckenham	...	9
V Trumper, c V Crawford, b Jayes	...	49
M A Noble, c Shields, b Buckenham	...	43
A J Hopkins, c V Crawford, b Jayes	...	14
J O'Connor, c Reeves, b Buckenham	...	12
W J Whitty, c Buckenham, b Jayes	...	4
W Carkeek, not out	...	0
Sundries...	...	15
Total...	...	326

Bowling Analysis.—Buckenham, four for 103; Crawford, nil for 32; Jayes, four for 81; King, one for 47; McGahey, one for 36; Reeves, nil for 12.

Second Innings.

R Hartigan, b Buckenham	... ...	14
H Carter, c Jayes, b Buckenham	...	37
P McAlister, b Douglas	... ...	85
V Ransford, c Jayes, b Buckenham	...	30
S E Gregory, c Shields, b McGahey	...	12
V Trumper, b Reeves	... ...	150
M A Noble, c V Crawford, b Reeves	...	36
A J Hopkins, not out	... ...	21
Sundries...	...	5
Total for seven wickets	...	390

Bowling Analysis.—Buckenham, three for 68; Jayes, nil for 57; Douglas, one for 68; J. Crawford, nil for 25; McGahey, one for 60; King, nil for 14; Coe, nil for 37; Reeves, two for 54; V Crawford, nil for 2.

For practising with his rifle on a public highway, a young Territorial was at Colchester fined 10s. and 12s. costs. Witnesses stated that a bullet fired by the defendant ricochetted off the road and whizzed past the head of a man working in a field.

In a case at Selby it was stated that a landlord had let a house to a man for threepence a week.

In a twelve a-side cricket match at Saffron Walden the whole of the players were deaf and dumb, and most of them were related to each other.

The strike at Ashington Colliery, Northumberland, has been settled. During the three weeks' stoppage the miners have lost £20,000 in wages.

Floriline:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road London, England.

THE RIFLE THIEF.

A Story of Pathan Wiles.

Hasan Khan, Afridi, was in trouble. The worst calamity that could happen to a soldier had overtaken him. Some traitor had stolen his rifle. That was in nature worse than if he had stolen it himself. Another scoundrel would finger the silver which might just as well have been his. Hasan Khan sat in his cell, pouring maledictions on the thief who had been cleverer than himself, yet quite unable to fix the guilt on any one in particular. "If only I could implicate that dog, Zul Kadir it would be something," thought Hasan Khan to himself. Zul Kadir, he knew well, was not the thief, but Zul Kadir had once worsted him in love, and as all honourable Pathans exact their "badli," what better opportunity than this? Such is their code, and so thought Hasan Khan, but as it turned out the satisfaction was denied him. Jemadar Gul Zaman of the squadron had kept his eyes open, formed his suspicions and followed them to their logical conclusion. Had he not one evening at dusk, after posting Hasan Khan sentry on the magazine, returned to his quarters and run against that "pukka badzat," Sher Jang, fumbling at the door of Hasan Khan's hut; and had not Sher Jang obviously lied when asked what he was doing there? What, too, was it that he so hurriedly slipped inside the pocket of his waistcoat? Next evening again, just as darkness was coming on, had not Hassan Khan on coming off the range been met by Sher Jang with the news that his brother had gone sick. Of course Hasan should have first returned his rifle to the magazine. It was foolish of him to put it in his hut and hurry off to hospital, for when he came back there was no rifle, and yet the hut was locked as he had left it.

Jemadar Gul Zaman put two and two together and kept a watchful eye on Sher Jang, "budmash." His conduct was certainly unusual. Why did he ask on two days running for leave till midnight and why was his manner strained! The more Gul Zaman thought over it the more certain he became that Sher Jang was the thief. But how to bring it home? A search might reveal something incriminating, but if it failed—well, that would mean trouble, when he and Sher Jang returned across the border. Still it seemed worth trying.

So Jemadar Gul Zaman took his squadron commander into his confidence, and together they decided to adopt the bolder course, accuse Sher Jang of knowing something about the crime and search both him and his house. Sher Jang protested—Sher Jang jeered, dared them to do their worst, declared that his face was blackened for ever by the insult, but all the same they found in Sher Jang's waistcoat pocket a key that fitted the padlock on Hasan Khan's hut door. Moreover marks upon the key showed that its shape had recently been altered.

Sher Jang consequently found himself occupying the cell next to that in which Hasan Khan had been plotting how to inculpate the innocent Zul Kadir. When, however, he learnt how and why Sher Jang came to be suspected, he saw day-light himself, and through the wall cursed scandalously at Sher Jang and all his forefathers.

All this led to a pretty Pathan romance. Nothing further could be proved against Sher Jang, it was not possible to release Hasan Khan. That the rifle had completely disappeared admitted of no doubt, but until some definite evidence of his innocence came to light, the owner must perforce remain in custody. The police, too failed to find any trace of the missing rifle, and as nothing could be got out of Sher Jang, it was decided that both men should be put into the civil jail, until further evidence should be forthcoming. This was done, and steps were taken to procure by strategem the information which mere imprisonment had failed to elicit. The services of Halim Gul, Pathan spy and go-between, were requisitioned, and it was not long before Hasan Khan found his cell shared by a fellow-prisoner. Here at last was an outlet for his grievances, and he promptly made the most of it. His anger, violently but naturally expressed, convinced Halim Gul that whatever other misdemeanours Hasan Khan might have committed, he had had no part whatsoever in the theft of the rifle. Halim Gul was then removed on some plausible pretext from Hasan Khan's cell, and next became an inmate of Sher Jang's place of confinement. Here the suspicion was much stronger, and Halim Gul proceeded to worm himself into Sher Jang's confidence. He commenced by relating how he was in custody for committing a serious assault in the bazaar, but said he felt sure that he would be let off with some form of pecuniary consolation for the damaged man, and knowingly added that money just now was of little importance. Sher Jang then told him that for his part he was under suspicion of rifle stealing, but added that his accusers might go to "Jehannam"—they would find out nothing. Halim Gul, to all appearance, warmly sympathising, confided how he too had done something in that line in fact it was for that very reason that he viewed the possibility of a fine for his present offence with equanimity, for only a month ago he had effected a coup, and received 1,600 rupees for one specimen of the new short rifle, and he only wished that he could get another. At the mention of that sum, Sher Jang's eyes glistened, and confidence begetting confidence, he hinted that he might be able to put him in the way of realising his desire. It did not require any great persuasion on Halim Gul's part to elicit the truth, and a compact was made that if Halim Gul was set free first, for the sum of eight hundred rupees Sher Jang would disclose the hiding place of the rifle, and Halim might then sell it as his own for what he could get. Once again Halim Gul was ostentatiously released, but not before settling wit Sher Jang the details for giving effect to their little scheme. To the latter's surprise, however, only three days after his fellow prisoner had left, he was himself liberated on the grounds of there being no evidence against him.

In due course Halim Gul again turned up, and arranged to settle with Sher Jang at a reseiver's shop the sum promised him in return for disclosing the whereabouts of the rifle. The meeting took place, the money was deposited, and plans were laid for unearthing the stolen weapon.

Halim Gul duly informed the Deputy Inspector of Police of all that had taken place, and the plot for the final act in the drama was now prepared. A few mornings later before sunrise Sher Jang and Halim Gul left cantonments in an "ekka," and the "ekka" was shortly followed by another containing besides the driver a couple of female figures, completely shrouded in "burkas." The rear "ekka," though evidently shadowing the leading one, kept behind at a distance sufficient to avoid attention. After proceeding for a few miles the leading "ekka" turned off the main road, and followed a rough country track over low-lying stony hills, the deviations of the way enabling the pursuing vehicle to keep out of sight. Proceeding cautiously round a sharp turning of the hillside, the rearmost "ekka" pulled up short, for within a hundred yards of where it halted were the stooping figures of Sher Jang and Halim Gul, preparing with pick and shovel to unearth the object of the quest. The two shrouded individuals became interested spectators of the operations and when the rifle was finally disclosed they moved forward. Sher Jang, his Pathan instincts ever ready for adventure and romance, put on his jauntiest air, and chanting the frontier love song of "Zukmi dil," saluted the two women as moon-faced houris and creatures of delight, and begged them to stay awhile and improve acquaintanceship. The ladies moved coquettishly forward, and Sher Jang, congratulating himself, on such a happy chance stretched out his hand and grasped the raiment of the figure nearest to him. With a quick movement the wearer stepped backwards leaving the "burka" in Sher Jang's astonished grasp and disclosing to him the barrel of a fully cocked revolver held by the band of Jemadar Gul Zaman. At the same time to keep up appearances Halim Gul was similarly treated by the occupant of the other "burka," no less than the Deputy Inspector of Police, and resistance being obviously useles both men were hand-cuffed and taken back with the precious rifle to cantonments.

Thus once again Sher Jang found himself in durance vile, and not long afterwards commenced a course of ten years' detention at His Majesty's pleasure. Whatever he ever learns the true history of his betrayal time alone can tell. In the far off Andamans there is none likely to acquaint him with the inner calling of Halim Gul, professional police spy. —Balgownie, in the "Civil and Military Gazette."

In consequence of the large number of grave accidents caused by pins—some of them sixteen inches long—worn in ladies' hats, the Paris Prefect of Police is considering the advisibility of making it compulsory for women to wear safety shields or point protectors on their hat pins.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

WHITE FELT HATS TRIMMED WITH BLACK VELVET.

The felt hat has already made its appearance writes our lady correspondent in London. At present it is carried out in pure white, and is generally wide brimmed, the felt being so smooth and firm that it is almost difficult to tell whether it is not really one of the white kid hats which have been exploited by so many milliners of late, especially in the realm of motor headgear. Unfortunately there is every sign of a course of very heavy hats for the autumn, for this pioneer among the felt models is not only bound with black velvet, but has an immensely full-draped crown of the same. The potential difficulties of the coiffure with such a hat grow into prominence at once. The heavy model spoils the most careful arrangement of the hair that the best of coiffeurs may devote to it, while it requires firm and somewhat uncompromising pads instead of the soft and alluring waves and undulations which are only very lightly supported underneath.

PORK-PIE MODELS.

It is, however, consolatory to learn that there are small, as well as large hats to be seen. A Paris milliner has just evolved a new model which is perfectly round and not very large, representing a small band of straw round the head. Above this is a monumental-draped crown of the ubiquitous black velvet, making a species of very large round pork-pie, which looks altogether out of proportion to the inch of straw which is all that is visible as the edge. Another type of hat is of black crinoline, only the top of the crown and the under part of the brim being visible to denote what manner of straw it is composed of. Every other part is covered with black velvet, stretched, not draped, round the crown and upon the top side of the brim. No wardrobe will be complete without the Panama, to which the Frenchwoman is frankly devoted but this year the bulk of hats on the plages will probably be cabriolets and felts, although the latter always appear to be a little out of place when used in conjunction with the linen costume. Some toilletts for the mountains are very smartly made in white blanket cloth in the basket weave, which looks both serviceable and workmanlike. These are fashioned with short, rather wide skirts, very deep hems, and three-quarter coats with flat square pockets at either side, and one small breast pocket. For climbing, tobogganing, and walking, this particular style of costume is equally comfortable and sensible.

THE NEW PLEATED GLOVES.

Among the most interesting innovations in the realm of evening gloves are those which are carried out in pale, soft shades of grey or lavender, which are made to reach almost to the shoulder to suit the very curtailed manche of the "full evening dress" of the moment. The whole of the sleeve part of the glove is arranged in very narrow symmetrical pleats folded in a horizontal direction, while the number of examples in other and more daring shades, which are likewise included among them, proves conclusively that there is a large demand for gloves to match the coloured gowns. On no point, however, are some women more conservative than they are in this matter, and no amount of persuasion will induce them to wear anything but the stereotyped shades of grey or beaver. These have, after all, always the greatest claim to attention, and can be relied upon to look well at all times, while the slightest mistake in the colour of a pair of pink or mauve gloves might mean almost a catastrophe, and probably imperil the success of the ensemble.

EMBOSSED PANELS.

There is not very much that is worth recording just now even in the realm of evening wear, but among the details which have a decided claim to attention in this connection which are to do duty during country visits to come and before the new schemes are unfolded, none are more popular than the gowns into which are introduced tabliers, side panels or underskirts of the new embossed materials. Fabrics of soft silk with huge embossed flowers in velvet are, in fact, very much in request, and the expedient adopted in the case of one of these gowns, which was carried out in pearl white, of tinting each flower head in soft natural shades, was quite successful enough to warrant imitators.

THE SIR SYED AHMED MEMORIAL FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I am sending you a list of subscribers to the Sir Syed Memorial Fund which you will be good enough to publish in your esteemed paper. I hope it will not be out of place here to mention a few important points of information as to the origin and working of this fund and how far it has succeeded.

The late Sir Syed Amed Khan's most cherished hope was to see the Aligarh College expanded into a Mahomedan University, where Mahomedan youths would be instructed in Islamic theology and literature side by side with modern European sciences. He did not live long to see his hopes realized. After his death the late Mr. Theodore Beck and the late Mr. Syed Mahmood started this Fund and named it after Sir Syed Ahmed, with the object of collecting money for the proposed Mahomedan University. These two gentlemen estimated the expenses at ten lakhs of rupees, but since then our needs have grown very much, and only last year at the Amritsar sessions of the All-India M. E. Conference the sum was raised to 25 lakhs. Through the untiring and continual efforts of the late Nawab Mohsin-ul-mulk and the Committee at Aligarh we have succeeded in getting about nine lakhs upto now, and it is hoped that the necessary amount will be realized in the near future.

To the already large list of donors, among whom are to be found the names of Lord Elgin, ex-Viceroy, Rs. 1,000, Sir J. D. La Touche, Rs. 500, it is with sincere and heart-felt feelings of gratitude and gratefulness that now Sir George Sydenham Clarke, our popular Governor, has given us the opportunity of adding his name also.

The Committee at Aligarh beg to thank one and all, through the medium of your paper, who have subscribed to this National Fund.—Yours, etc.,

HABIBURRAHMAN KHAN.

Agent, Sir Syed Ahmed Memorial Fund.

H. E. Sir George Sydhenham Clarke. G.C.I.E...	100
Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Kt..........................	250
Mr. Mohammedbhoy Datoobhoy........................	150
Mr. Hajee Mohammod Hajee Esmail Sobani...	125
Mr. Hajeebhoy Laljee.....................................	100
Mr. Hajee Esmail Seith Memon........................	125
Aga Mirza Mohammod Shirazee Aminutyujar	50
Aga Mohammed Hussein Dehdashti............	20
Mr. Cassumally Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy............	175
Mr. Gulam Hussein Ladhabhoy.....................	50
Mr. Esmail Hajee Dawood Memon................	25
Total..........................	1,170

Bombay, August 30.

It is understood that owing to the existing financial pressure all the subordinate departments of the Government of India have been advised to exercise care in sending up any schemes involving fresh or additional expenditure during the current financial year.

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"I passed examinations for government situations but was finally rejected at the medical examinations. After three attempts to enlist in the British army I succeeded at last but was discharged on account of my eczema. The disease was confined to face, arms and legs, my face being actually raw at times. I came to America thirteen years ago, but my face became worse, if possible. When in New York City I was advised to go to —— Hospital, whence I was sent to the —— Hospital in Brooklyn. I was put under the care of Professor —— but this also added to the number of unsuccessful attempts. I returned home to England and tried the —— Hospital, Liverpool, the —— Hospital, London, also the world-famed London —— Hospital, but without getting cured. I came back to America five years ago. I had overlooked the Cuticura Remedies dozens of times, but three months ago I decided to give Cuticura a trial and I can safely say I am cured of one of the most torturing skin diseases a man ever had. Richard Curley, New Canaan, Conn., U. S. A., Jan. 10, 1909."
"I am familiar with Mr. Curley's case and his cure and believe his statement to be true. John F. Burke, New Canaan, Conn."
NOTE. — All the names left blank are given in full in Mr. Curley's letter.
Cuticura Remedies are sold wherever the British Flag floats. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; India, B. K. Paul, Calcutta; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U.S.A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.
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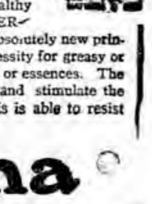

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BY THE WAY.

SPURGEON'S TABERNACLE.

Recently the jubilee of the laying of the foundation-stone of the original Tabernacle, Newington-butts, was commemorated. The building made famous by Spurgeon's ministry was destroyed by fire some few years back, but such was the vitality of the Church it represented within a few months the present edifice, following on the main the lines of the old, was erected. There were few persons of note during the second half of the last century who were not at one time or another drawn to the Newington-butts temple by the magnetism of the fearless preacher. The present Prime Minister was a speaker there in the early days of his public career, and Ruskin frequently attended the services. The latter had a high opinion of Spurgeon, and once told him he ought not to be wasting his powers upon "the herd at Newington," for which remark he was deeply sorry by the time Spurgeon had had done with it.

WELCOME SHADE.

It is at the present time, writes a London correspondent, during the heat waves that one can appreciate the generous shade afforded by the wide-branching plane-trees that fringe the footways of many London streets. Without the trees what would the Embankment be? The trees in Northumberland-avenue, catching the sunshine, gave not only shadow, but a touch of real beauty to that stony thoroughfare. In Aldwych the moribund companions of the planes are too bare of leaf to give pleasure of any sort. Like the Private Secretary of whom one has heard they apparently don't like London.

PROMISING TREES.

What can be done in the way of providing welcome shade for London's hot thoroughfares may be seen within a few minutes' walk southwards of London, Blackfriars, and Westminster bridges. In the Borough-road, St. George's-road, by the Elephant and Castle, New Kent-road, and Kennington Park-road and in the Camberwell New-road at the end of Walworth-road, for example; while in many of the by-streets thereabouts there is good promise of pleasant shade for the summers to come in the flourishing young trees that have been planted in recent years.

SOME NOTABLE SCHOOLMASTERS.

Are there many people who know the names of the various headmasters of the English public schools? The question is suggested by the acceptance of Dr. James, the Headmaster of Rugby, of the presidency of St. John's College, Oxford, thus leaving vacant one of the chief scholastic positions in the country. It is likely that a new Head for Rugby will be appointed from among the ranks of headmasters, and for this reason it may be interesting to give the names of a few of these dominies. Is it possible that there is anyone familiar with the name of Eton's Head? Dr. Lyttelton occupies that important position. The Headmaster of Harrow is Dr. Wood; of Charterhourse, the Rev. G. H. Rendall of Dulwich College, Mr. A. H. Gilkes; of Haileybury, the Rev. St. J. B. Wynne Willson; of Malvern College, the Rev. Sydney R. James; of Marlborough, Mr. Frank Fletcher; of Radley, the Rev. S. Field; of Repton the Rev. Lionel G. B. J. Ford, of Rossall School, the Rev. E. J. W. Houghton; of Sedbergh, Mr. F. B. Malim; of Blundell's School, Tiverton, Mr. A. L. Francis; of Wellington, Dr. Pollock; and of Westminster the Rev. J. Gow.

THE "OBJECTIONABLE" UNIFORM.

What is the objection of the Englishman—and woman—to the professional uniform? There has been rumour of another storm in a teashop because the London waitresses object to wearing a few inches of muslin on their heads. They would thereby be labelled as domestic servants. The objection runs through social life, and few seem to reflect that they are never better dressed than when they are in their uniform of service, since we all serve. The butler, the waiter, the soldier, the sailor, nearly everyone from Field-Marshal to scullery-maid sheds the uniform at every possible moment, and looks the worse for the loss. The nurse has the sense to cling to her uniform out of hours. And one finds two classes of men whose virtue is expressed in their legs—Archdeacons and chauffeurs. These set the example to the young ladies who will wear the apron but refuse the cap.

SOME MODERN CHURCHES OF LONDON.

Rich as it is in fine old churches and ecclesiastical memorials of a past day, London can boast of many handsome and artistic modern churches. There are several churches built from the designs of the late Mr. Pearson, the well-known Royal Academician and architect of Truro Catherdal. St. Augustine's, Kilburn, and St. John's, Red Lion-square, Holborn, are two really beautiful buildings, both designed by Mr. Pearson, of which any city in the world would be proud. Another handsome church, only completed a year or so ago, stands immediately at the rear of the Albert Hall, and is an excellent example of the work of the late Mr. G. F. Bodley. Mention may also be made of the fine church in Margaret-street, Oxford-circus, All Saint's, and of St. Albans, Holborn, both the work of Mr. Butterfield. Holy Trinity, Sloane-square, with its fine Burne-Jones and Morris east window, its altar sculpture by Bates, and many other artistic possessions, is another example of a good modern church.

FROM SOUTH-WEST TO NORTH-EAST.

The scene has changed, and instead of all eyes being riveted on the south-western portion of the Continent of Europe, attention is now anxiously turned towards the north-eastern quarter and the beautiful capital of Sweden. Stockholm is one of the most picturesquely situated towns in Europe. Its social life and gaiety are equal to any in Europe for brilliance. It has had a history, too, this beautiful "Venice of the North," having once suffered the indignity of being captured by Christian II. of Denmark in 1520, and several battles against the Danes having raged round it at various periods.

A DOG AND FOX STORY.

A good story is told by "Finder" in his article on "The Shooting Pony" in the current number of the "Country Home." It seems that General Fox, when in the country, recently rode a Cumberland pony, with his favourite Skye terrier, which accompanied him everywhere on the pommel of his saddle. On one occasion, when a lady invited him to stay, with a polite request that the dog might be left behind, she received the laconic reply, "No dog, no Fox!" This does great credit to General Fox's loyalty to his dog but what would happen if all the present-day owners of Skyes, whose number must be legion, were to insist upon being accompanied on visits to polite ladies living in country houses?

A PARAGON PONY.

The shooting pony, by the way, to which "Finder" devotes his interesting and spirited article, must surely be a paragon of all equine virtues and accomplishments, for the following are the qualities he should possess if he aspires to an honoured and respected name in the profession. "He must be one from which his rider can shoot as safely as from a park chair, and get the second barrel in as well as the first; he must be a safe walker in rough ground; must stop instantly to the fall of the rein (never taking a second step on); remain standing, no matter how many shots are fired from or around him; quite indifferent to the rise of birds or the rush of a hare; move on only when the rein is taken up, and he is admonished by heel to do so; must follow or lead over, and remain standing when he is over and must follow at heel like a dog." A tall order this and we are not surprised to hear that a Yorkshire horse-dealer, on hearing these requirements enumerated, remarked: "Thoo wants a pint pot to howe'd a kwart."

BIG BEAVER AT EARL'S COURT.

Visitors at the Red Man's Camp at the Earl's Court Exhibition, we read have noticed a tall and handsome half-breed among the Indian crowed. He is described as Frank Goings, Interpreter. To the Siouxs, whose blood runs in his veins he is known as Capatanka (Big Beaver). Like most men of the plains his career has been an adventurous one. At present he is the Chief of the Indian Police on the Pine Ridge Reservation, in South Dakota, but he served three years in the 2nd U. S. Infantry, rising to the rank of first sergeant. He also acted as a scout in the Ute raid of 1906—the last Indian uprising, which took place at Moorhead Lake, in Montana. He has now been Chief of Police for nearly fifteen years.

THE TWO SERVICES.

SPECULATION is already rife with reference to the commands of the China and Australia Squadrons, which will become vacant at the end of the year. In the first-named appointment it is expected that Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Hedworth Lambton will be succeeded either by Vice-Admiral Sir A. Berkeley Milne or Vice-Admiral H.S.H. Prince Louis of Battenberg; while the name of Vice-Admiral Sir Percy Scott is associated with the command of the Atlantic Fleet upon Prince Louis relinquishing that appointment. For the command of the Australia Station Vice-Admiral Sir A. L. Winsloe is mentioned, the position of Junior Sea Lord, now held by this officer, devolving, it is thought, upon Rear-Admiral H. G. King-Hall. These selections are given for what they are worth, but in such matters the service clubs, from which they emanate, are not unfrequently correct in forecasting appointments.

SUPER-"INVINCIBLES."

By degrees the Admiralty are being forced to reveal their intentions with regard to the four "additional" ships of the "Dreadnought" type to be laid down on April 1. One of the quartet is to be a super-"Invincible" instead of a battleship, and all four will be built by contract. The decision to improve upon the "Invincible" class is governed by the fact that just as the response to the "Dreadnought" has been the laying down of more powerful vessels by other Powers so too the "Invincibles" are being out classed in speed and gun power. "We have information," said Mr. McKenna quite recently in the House of Commons, "of cruisers which are faster and more powerful than our 'Invincibles.'" A scrutiny of the various reference works and official returns relating to British and foreign fleets fails to disclose that either Japan or Italy are building cruisers which can be regarded as a reply to the "Invincibles." On the other hand, Germany's programme includes four armoured cruisers, concerning the armament and speed of which, except the "Blucher," now nearing completion, the various reference works differ considerably. It is apparently Germany's later ships, known as "G" and "H," whose defensive and offensive qualities have caused the British authorities, in the words of the First Lord, "to build cruisers of even a greater speed than the leviathans which we have afloat."

THE ADDITIONAL "DREADNOUGHTS."

The other point to note about the four "additional" ships is that all will be contract-built, notwithstanding the admission by Mr McKenna that Chatham, as well as Portsmouth and Devonport, has a slip adapted for the construction of improved "Dreadnoughts." With battleships to be laid down at Portsmouth and Devonport towards the end of the year on the slips now occupied by the "Neptune" and "Indefatigable" it was not to be expected that either of the April ship, would be given to those establishments, but Chatham, although not so well equipped for building purposes as the two other large Government yards, will justly feel that it is entitled to better recognition by the Admiralty in the distribution of new construction when "Dreadnoughts" are being ordered in batches of fours.

CHINA SQUADRON'S GUNNERY.

The reputation enjoyed of late by the China Squadron for good shooting has been fully maintained in this year's gunlayers' tests. The flagship, "King Alfred," again heads the list, and thus upholds her consistently good record in gunnery. From the 9.2-inch Mark X guns 14 hits were made out of 19 rounds, the average rounds and hits per minute being 4.75 and 3.5 respectively. From the 6-inch Mark VIII. there were 152 rounds fired and 109 hits recorded, the two best scores being:—Gunner Scutchings, R.M.A., 12 rounds, 11 hits; Gunner Miller R.M.A., 12 rounds, 10 hits. The average per minute for the 152 rounds was 9.5, and the average per minute for the 109 hits worked out at the high percentage of 6.81. The latter figure exceeds that of the "Good Hope," which, last year when bearing the flag of Sir Percy Scott, established a record with an average of 6.6 hits per minute. It is also a noteworthy fact that the group of 6-inch guns manned by the "King Alfred's" detachment of Royal Marines did considerably better than all the other groups. To Lieutenant Wilfred French, of the flagship, belongs the honour of having secured the cup offered by Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Hedworth Lambton to the gunnery officer of the best firing ship in the China Squadron.

A FRENCH VISIT.

It has been before remarked in this column upon the fact that Germany is seeking by every means in her power to ingratiate herself with America. At some time during the summer it is proposed to send a small German fleet across the Atlantic, the vessels to be under the command of Prince Henry of Prussia, who will probably be accompanied by a son of the Kaiser. France however, is not to be behindhand in this respect, and orders have been given that three battleships of the "Justice" class shall proceed to New York to represent the French Government during the Franklin Commemoration. America is no doubt fully aware of the extreme weakness and decay of the French Fleet during the last few years but that is no reason why more friendly relations should not be set up between the two countries. It would almost seem as though an instinct were visible for all nations to huddle together for mutual safety and encouragement while the dark menace of German aggression is growing monthly more pronounced.

FROM OLION FROM THE RANKS.

Truth is somewhat distressed by the paucity of Army officers recently promoted from the ranks concerning which Mr. Haldane was recently questioned in the House of Commons, and asserts that qualification and promotion do not always go together. It is true that the recommendation may finally rest with the commanding officer, but is there any evidence that recommendation has ever been refused to the qualified man? Our excellent contemporary would like to see the question of competence referred "to some other tribunal than the aristocratic ring of regimental officers. There may be some reason in this, but, after all, who are more competent to speak of a man's fitness for promotion than the officers under whom he has served? No doubt, if the subaltern earned the "living wage" that is so much spoken of, there would be more candidates for promotion to commissioned rank, but so long as the young officer requires a substantial amount in addition to his pay, there cannot be many promotions from the ranks. Mr. Haldane sees no chance of increasing pay, and does not seem disposed to venture on the dangerous policy of "levelling down" that is recommended to him. Thereby the career of the officer and his prospects would be damaged further still.

COMPRESSED HORSE-FOODS.

It would not be a matter of surprise if the condition of the cavalry horses at this year's manœuvres became once more the subject of unfavourable comment. Experiments, we are told, are being tried with the object of further reducing the allowance of forage in barracks, by experimenting in the sustaining qualities of patent compressed foods. The results of the experiment will be observed with a good deal of interest. Reducing the already small though adequate forage ration does not at first sight seem a proceeding likely to commend itself. Now that peat moss litter is being so largely used, it is becoming increasingly hard to provide extra corn for the horses. By careful economics it was always possible to make large savings in straw, for which oats could be drawn upon at an equivalent rate. All this has been lost by those units which prefer peat moss litter. No doubt there has been a slight gain to the Treasury, but probably a certain loss in horse conditioning.

THE BLUE ENSIGN.

The well-known soldier who writes under the nom-de-guerre of "Skene Dubh" inserts what he calls the thin end of the Territorial wedge in the "Westminster Review." It is the thin end because he believes the country is not yet ready for any other procedure. His desire is to make the Territorial Force highly popular, and we can imagine few more worthy objects. Lord Roberts would steel the heart of every daughter of England against the non-military. "Skene Dubh" wants to indicate where the trained men are. Just as the blue ensign is allowed to shipowners who employ a certain proportion of Royal Naval Reserve men, he would allow every company, firm, hotel, restaurant or other establishment, or fly the same flag which employs a certain proportion of officers or men who are serving, or under some conditions have served, in his Majesty's Forces, as well as every militarily trained individual, or anyone who is the father, mother, wife, widow, or unmarried daughter of those who have served or are serving. We commend the scheme. Those who would know the details and classifications of qualified persons should turn to the "Westminster Review." The plan has one great advantage—it would cost nothing!

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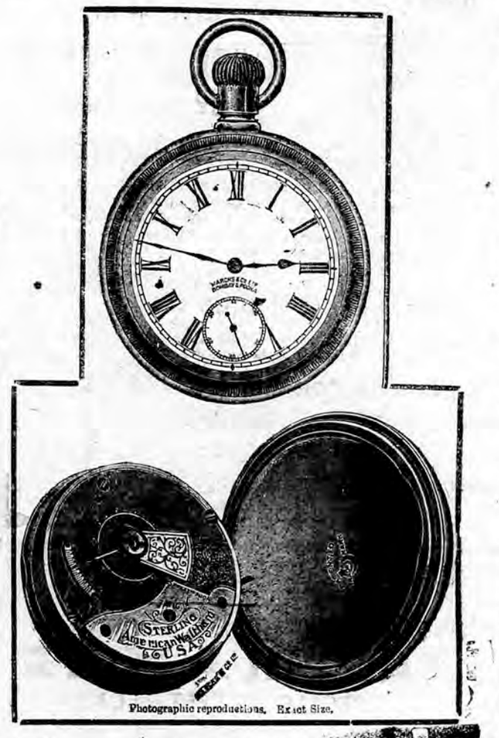

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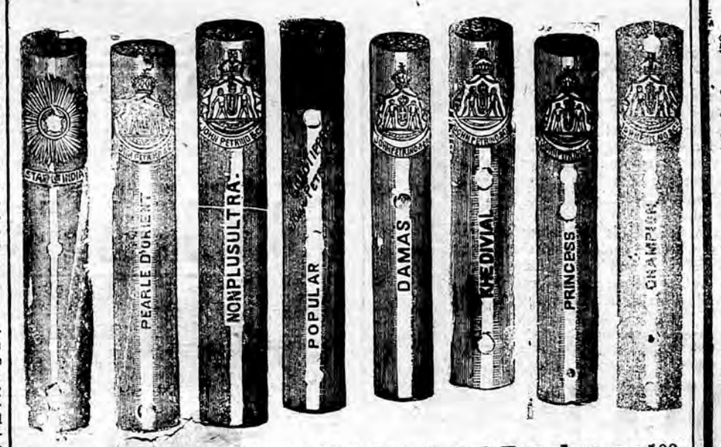

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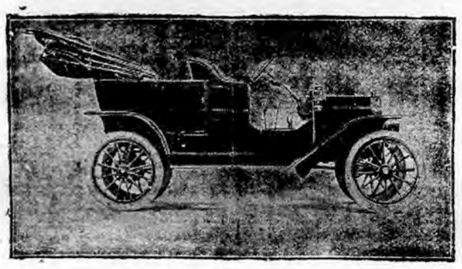

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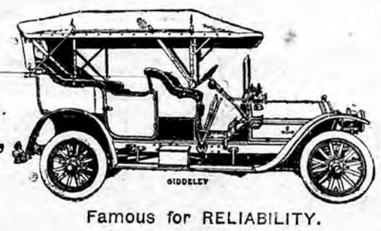

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